

Algeria	1.5	France	1.5	Germany	1.5	Italy	1.5	Japan	1.5	South Korea	1.5	Taiwan	1.5	U.S.	1.5
Argentina	1.5	Greece	1.5	India	1.5	Iran	1.5	Israel	1.5	Lebanon	1.5	Libya	1.5	Mexico	1.5
Australia	1.5	Netherlands	1.5	Pakistan	1.5	Poland	1.5	Portugal	1.5	Romania	1.5	Saudi Arabia	1.5	Spain	1.5
Austria	1.5	Sweden	1.5	Switzerland	1.5	Turkey	1.5	U.S. Military	1.5	Yugoslavia	1.5				

Nixon Swamps McGovern But Can't Take Congress



LIFORNIA—President Nixon casting his ballot in Concordia elementary school place in San Clemente. With him is precinct inspector Wilma Wallington.



IN SOUTH DAKOTA—Democratic presidential candidate Senator George McGovern watching his wife, Eleanor, vote in a Congregational church near their home in Mitchell.

May Exceed 60% Of Popular Vote

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP)—President Nixon easily won re-election tonight, overwhelming his Democratic opponent, Sen. George McGovern, by wide margins and heading for a possible record share of the popular vote.

By 8:30 p.m., all three major American television networks had declared the 59-year-old chief executive the winner on the basis of their projections. The National Broadcasting Co. said that if the voting trends continued, Mr. Nixon might win more than 500 of the 533 electoral votes and more than 60 percent of the popular vote.

With 38 percent of the nation's voting districts reporting, the President had 19,763,270 votes, or 63 percent, to 11,382,058, or 36 percent, for Sen. McGovern. The two highest percentages in past elections were Lyndon B. Johnson's 61 percent in 1964 and Franklin D. Roosevelt's 60.8 percent in 1936.

Mr. Nixon was victorious even in such states as West Virginia and Illinois, where Sen. McGovern had hoped to make an impact, as well as the senator's home state of South Dakota. With projections showing that the President had captured more than enough electoral votes to win, the Democratic candidate had won in only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia, for a total of 17 electoral votes.

No Concession

Even faced by the overwhelming figures and the massive defections among normally Democratic voters, the McGovern camp refused to give in. Frank Manikewicz, the senator's political director, said "We're going to wait to comment until the last polls close and that's going to be a while."

But while the President rolled up a towering lead, a ticket-splitting pattern minimized its benefits for Republicans in other contests. GOP candidates for Congress were running well behind the President.

In the House of Representatives, where the Republicans needed 39 seats to take over, partial returns gave them a net gain of only one.

Early figures indicated that the Republicans might make some gain in the Senate, but not enough for the net gain of five seats, out of 33 seats, needed for control.

Voting reports through the day were as mixed as the weather, with heavy rain in parts of the Midwest. Officials reported heavy turnouts in some cities, below average in others.

Advance indications were that between 80 and 85 million people would vote in this, the first election in American history in which 18, 19 and 20-year-olds were eligible to vote.

The Census Bureau estimated that about 100 million of the 140 million Americans of voting age were registered or otherwise qualified to vote.

Early Voters

Mr. Nixon and his wife were up early in the morning to cast their ballots in a San Clemente, Calif., schoolhouse, near the Western White House. The President spent more than five minutes in the voting booth—apparently struggling like any other voter with a two-foot-long California ballot that contained referendum questions on every issue from legalizing marijuana to reimposing the death penalty.

Then the first family flew across the country to the White House for a dinner with their two daughters and sons-in-law. Sen. McGovern chose to go to South Dakota to receive the returns that would mark the end of his 22-month quest for the presidency.

The 60-year-old senator, who started the longest campaign of this century in January, 1971, voted in his boyhood town of Mitchell.

Accompanied by his wife, Eleanor, and four of their five children, he cast what he said was a straight Democratic ballot in the classroom wing of a Congregational church.

Mitchell, perhaps, of the polls predicting he would be defeated by a landslide, the Democratic nominee asked bystanders to "say a little prayer for me."

The election ended a campaign that began last winter with the largest field of candidates in recent history and dwindled to one of the most desultory contests.

No less than 11 Democrats were running as independents when the primary season began last March. In addition, two Republican congressmen challenged Mr. Nixon from the opposite wings of his party.

The President ignored his intra-party critics—liberal Rep. Paul N. Gosar of California and conservative Rep. John M. Ashbrook of Ohio—when their challenges melted in the California caucuses.

The official noted, for instance, that Mr. Thury in his interview had said there was no problem about the international supervisory team going into effect as soon as a cease-fire was declared. Mr. Kissinger had said that it would be necessary to insure that there was no time-lag that could be used by Hanoi to seize additional territory in South Vietnam.

If Mr. Thury said "everything is settled," that is a sign that Hanoi will not raise objections to these kinds of issues, the official said.

The official declined to say if a date had been set for Mr. Kissinger's return to Paris. (Continued on Page 6, Col. 5)

Pact's Text to Be Public Today Brandt Urges Opposition to Back Treaty With East

By David Binder

Nov. 7.—The government Chancellor Willy Brandt today urged West German conservatives to support the coming basic treaty just now with East Germany. Brandt, in a public statement, said the treaty would establish a new basis for relations between the two Germanys, and that it would be a step toward the final settlement of the German question.

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Congress: GOP in Fight for Control of Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—Republican hopes of capturing control of the U.S. Senate suffered an apparent crippling blow early tonight when the first completed tally gave the Democrats a seat from Kentucky formerly held by a Republican.

But then the GOP took what had been a Democratic seat—in New Mexico—and the battle for mastery of the Senate reverted to the situation that prevailed before voting began in 33 Senate contests today. That is, the Republicans needed a net gain of five seats from the Democrats to create a Senate deadlock in which each party would have 50 votes.

In such a setup, Vice-President Agnew would give the GOP control by virtue of the tie-breaking vote he holds as president of the Senate.

Huddleston Wins

The first of the 33 Senate contests to be decided today resulted in a victory for Democrat Walter (Dee) Huddleston, who had been his party's leader in the State Senate of Kentucky. He defeated Republican former Gov. Louis B. Bunt.

The other early decision involving a change of party representation by a state involved Republican Pete V. Domenici's defeat of Democrat Jack Daniels in New Mexico.

Another newcomer to the Senate, as decided by early tallies tonight, is Sam Nunn, a Democrat, who won in Georgia.

Republicans were, however, making strong runs for Senate seats contested in Virginia, Oklahoma, New Hampshire and North Carolina. Conversely, robust Democratic showings threatened the GOP hold on Senate seats from Maine, Delaware and South Dakota.

Mounting returns from congressional districts indicated that, as expected, the Democrats would retain control of the House, where all 435 seats were at issue in today's voting. Of those, the Democrats had held 255, the Republicans, 177. Nearly all Democratic incumbents were winning in early returns tonight, and Democrats won two new seats in Florida. The GOP needed to improve its strength by a net gain of 39 seats to take control.

Other voters in Senate contests tallied quickly after polls began closing across the United States tonight.

Incumbents John I. McClellan, D., Ark.; James E. Pearson, R., Kan.; Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass.; Clifford P. Case, R., N. J.; Strom Thurmond, R., S. C.; Howard H. Baker, R., Tenn.; Jennings Randolph, D., W. Va.; Clifford P. Hansen, R., Wyo.; James Eastland, D., Miss.; Charles Percy, R., Ill.; Claiborne Pell, D., R. I.; John J. Sparkman, D., Ala.

Democratic Since '54

In the 40 years since the election of Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt as President in 1933, Republicans had won control of the Senate only twice.

In the 80th Congress (1947-48), they had 51 Senate seats to 45 for the Democrats. In the 81st (1949-50), they ruled the Senate by a margin of 48 to 47, after Dwight D. Eisenhower swept to the presidency. Oregon's Wayne Morse, then an independent in the process of switching over from being a Republican to a Democrat, was the 96th senator.

Democrats regained Senate control, 48 to 47, in the 1954 election, with Sen. Morse again listed as an independent.

They maintained only a narrow 1-to-2 vote edge until the 1958 elections. In that year, they won an overwhelming victory and boosted their margin to 54 to 34. They have retained a majority of at least 10 votes in every election since.

The total of senators, which had been 98 for over 40 years, rose to 100 in 1960 after Hawaii and Alaska became states.

Control of the Senate by either party gives it far more than simply a numerical majority. The party with a majority—even if that majority is only one vote—has the right to appoint every committee and subcommittee chairman in the Senate. These are the men who decide what business shall be considered by the committees and when.

The majority party also, as a matter of course, obtains a majority of every committee and subcommittee, giving it preponderant voting power in crucial committee fights far out of proportion to its slender overall majority in the Senate as a whole.

Moreover, by Senate custom, it is the majority party that has the right to schedule legislation.

Of the nation's 18 governorships up for election, eight were held by Republicans and 10 by Democrats before today's elections.

Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas easily defeated GOP challenger Len Blylock, and Gov. Robert B. Docking survived President Nixon's sweep of Kansas to win an unprecedented fourth term against the challenge of Republican House Majority Leader Morris Kay.

Indiana Republican House Speaker Otis R. Bowen defeated Democrat Matthew E. Welsh, a former governor, to succeed outgoing Republican Gov. Edgar D. Whitcomb.

Early returns to other governor races showed Republicans leading in Delaware, Missouri, North Dakota and Texas, where statehouses were held by Democrats before today's balloting.

Democrats were leading in early voting toward possible overtures in Illinois and Vermont. In Illinois, Democrat Dan Walker ran up a 3-to-2 lead over Republican Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie in Chicago and ran ahead of the governor downstate, an area usually reserved for Republican candidates.

With 17 percent of the votes reported, Mr. Walker led Gov. Ogilvie by 395,874 to 349,513. Republicans also led in Iowa, New Hampshire and West Vir-

Governors: The First Results Show No Major Realignment

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Democratic governors were re-elected in Arkansas and Kansas today and a new Republican governor in Indiana kept that state in GOP hands. In Iowa, Republican Gov. Robert D. Ray won re-election.

In Missouri, Christopher S. Bond won the governorship for the Republican party. The seat had been held by a Democrat.

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U.S. Expects Movement on Peace Talks Soon

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—A high administration official said tonight that efforts to resume negotiations with North Vietnam on ending the Indochina conflict were "on track" and that some movement would become apparent in a few days.

The official declined to be specific, but he left the impression, in a conversation, that Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member, had signaled privately that he would soon leave Hanoi for another round of talks with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's chief foreign policy adviser.

It is presumed that the session, sought by the United States to resolve details it contends still remain, will be held in Paris where the other private Kissinger-Tho talks have been held.

Meanwhile, in another development, the State Department said that contingency planning for postwar relief and rehabilitation in Indochina now was going on at "very high level."

A State Department official said that priority planning was going on in two areas: resettlement of about 750,000 refugees in South Vietnam back to their villages once a cease-fire goes into effect, and reconstruction of towns and cities like An Loc and Quang Tri, which have been heavily damaged in recent months.

The high administration official, repeating the administration's belief that an Indochina settlement was in sight, was clearly irked by charges from Sen. George McGovern and his supporters suggesting that Mr. Kissinger had deceived the public by asserting on Oct. 28 that "peace is at hand."

In that news conference, Mr. Kissinger said that one final negotiating session of some three to four days was necessary to clear up ambiguities and other points that had been raised by South Vietnam and other countries. He said that this prevented the United States from signing a draft nine-point accord, made public by Hanoi, by the Oct. 31 deadline set by North Vietnam.

The official said that the administration was "encouraged" by the interview given to The New York Times on Saturday by Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's regular negotiator to the Paris talks on Vietnam.

In the interview, Mr. Thuy said that his government was "not creating any difficulties about a meeting" and that it did not have "a rigid attitude" about it, as long as the United States was "serious" about a settlement.

The official said that the

Aide Hints That Hanoi Negotiator Is Ready to Meet Kissinger Again

By Bernard Gwertzman

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The official said that the

United States had received even more optimistic signs about Hanoi's attitude through private, diplomatic channels.

He implied—but did not state—that Hanoi already had given assurances privately that some of the matters raised by Mr. Kissinger as needing to be cleared up would not meet with problems from Hanoi's side.

The official noted, for instance, that Mr. Thuy in his interview had said there was no problem about the international supervisory team going into effect as soon as a cease-fire was declared. Mr. Kissinger had said that it would be necessary to insure that there was no time-lag that could be used by Hanoi to seize additional territory in South Vietnam.

If Mr. Thuy said "everything is settled," that is a sign that Hanoi will not raise objections to these kinds of issues, the official said.

The official declined to say if a date had been set for Mr. Kissinger's return to Paris. (Continued on Page 6, Col. 5)



A FAMILY AFFAIR—Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower (right), along with grandson David Eisenhower and his wife Julie Nixon Eisenhower, voting in Gettysburg, Pa., yesterday. All three of them said that they voted for President Nixon.

Retort to McGovern Aide

Stans Calls Campaign 'Dirty,' Denies Mainly Rich Aid Nixon

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—On election eve, finance chairman Maurice H. Stans of President Nixon's Re-election Committee sat in his richly carpeted office a block from the White House complaining of an "unreasonably dirty campaign."

An hour earlier, in a small, dingy office six blocks away, Henry Kissinger, campaign finance director for Sen. George S. McGovern, had told a reporter that the Nixon committee had collected about \$50 million, practically all of it from some 2,000 donors who contributed \$5,000 or more each.

Mr. Kissinger said this contrasted with about \$27 million in contributions to the McGovern campaign, about 81 percent of which came from contributions of \$100 or less. He said about a million persons contributed to the campaign.

"That's a goddamn lie," Mr. Stans declared of Mr. Kissinger's comments on the Nixon committee contributions. "In the first place I challenge his figures on the percentage of small contributions to the McGovern campaign."

Mr. Stans said the Nixon committee had collected about \$43 million from about 600,000 persons. He said that about 25 percent of the money came from contributors of \$100 or less and that about 30 percent of it came from contributors of \$5,000 or more.

Mr. Stans, who had avoided newsmen since Nixon committee funds were linked to the Democratic National Committee bugging case, said, "The biggest handicap in fund raising we faced was the repeated charge by the McGovern people that we had more money than we needed. That was political sabotage of more impact by far than all the acts of sabotage they've accused us of—most of it untrue."

He said, "That cost us millions of dollars, and we had to work goddamn hard to get the money we needed."

While both Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Stans said their campaigns would pay off all bills and "about break even," the contrasts between the tightly controlled and well-financed Nixon campaign and the loosely directed and relatively modestly financed McGovern campaign were apparent at the two headquarters on election eve.

Two Cadillac Fleetwoods with Re-election Committee insignia were parked in front of the gleaming, modern building at 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., which houses the committee offices. On six different floors were dressed

Ad Directors Note Waste In Campaign

Little Effect Seen For Expenditure

By Philip H. Dougherty

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI).— "Never has so much been spent to say so little to so many," a leading agency executive said yesterday in commenting on the advertising campaigns for the two major presidential candidates.

Then, Stanley Tannenbaum, chairman of Kenyon Eckhardt, noting that the polls have shown little change in voter preference in the last four months, said, "If I had as little effect with \$10 million of my client's money, I'd shoot myself. After all that advertising, they haven't moved the needle."

The reason for the call to Mr. Tannenbaum was that, as chairman of the Committee on Improving Advertising of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, he had presided at a news conference in June at which the association issued its "statement on political advertising."

The association feels that the advertising industry has enough trouble with its image and doesn't want to be further besmirched by what politicians and their supporters might do in the heat of battle.

Well, how has this campaign been?

"Still the half-truths," Mr. Tannenbaum said. "If we did the same, the Federal Trade Commission would be having a field day."

All three members of a special subcommittee that worked on the statement, however, found improvement.

"As far as national elections, this appears to be one of the cleanest ever," said John E. O'Toole, president of Foote Cone & Belding, who as a proponent of the one-minute minimum on political announcements, was pleased by the marked increase in longer spots.

"I think somebody's gotten the message," commented Carl Nichols, chairman of Cunningham & Walsh, who added that he'd like to withhold final judgment until election day is over. He had read in yesterday's paper that the Democrats had hired Tony Schwartz (famous for the anti-Goldwater atom bomb spot) to do tough anti-Nixon commercials. Mr. Nichols hadn't seen any of them yet.

Because of their outspoken criticism, Mr. O'Toole and Eugene F. Novak, president of Rumrill Hoyt and the third member of the subcommittee, both found themselves on the Fair Campaign Practices Committee.

From that vantage point, Mr. Novak notes that the committee hasn't gotten a single formal complaint in the presidential contest or in any race for governor or the U.S. Senate.

"I think that they [the candidates] have learned that overstatement and overdramatization has worked against them," Mr. Novak said. He also said that now, instead of "dirty TV," it's "dirty pamphlets and direct mail."

Mr. Salinger said, "Candidly, we know we have no chance of a popular victory. But we think we do have a chance of getting enough electoral votes to win. It's certainly not going to be any 48-2 job."

In the lobby of the building were a dozen bicycles used by some staffers and volunteers of the McGovern campaign. A constant flow of people, most of them young and dressed in jeans or other casual clothes, came and went on election eve. A single receptionist greeted visitors, and security was virtually nonexistent.

© Los Angeles Times.



SILENT HECKLER—A McGovern supporter waving a poster in background as Vice-President and Mrs. Agnew (center, foreground) went to vote in Towson, Md., yesterday.

May Get 60% of Popular Vote

Nixon Wins Re-Election by Huge Margin

(Continued from Page 1)

glow of Mr. Nixon's Peking and Moscow summits.

Meanwhile, the Democrats were beating each other with regularity. It was not until the fourth primary in Wisconsin in April that Sen. McGovern managed to come out on top. Two of the first three contests—in New Hampshire and Illinois—went to the nomination, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine. But his unimpressive margin over Sen. McGovern in New Hampshire and his fourth-place finish in Florida, (won by Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace), severely dimmed his luster.

A double loss on April 25—to Sen. McGovern in Massachusetts and to Sen. Humphrey in Pennsylvania—finished Sen. Muskie.

Gov. Wallace continued to run a strong race, despite lack of formal organization, exploiting the current of public protest. He won North Carolina and Tennessee and scored his most impressive victories on May 18 by capturing both Maryland and Michigan.

The previous day, however, he was cut down by a would-be assassin while campaigning in Laurel, Md. The bullets fired by Arthur Bremer ended Gov. Wallace's campaigning for the year and left him a cripple in a wheelchair.

Sen. McGovern and Sen. Humphrey fought a series of inconclusive battles, and in the crucial winner-take-all showdown in California on June 6, Sen. McGovern won by a margin of 175,000 votes out of more than three million cast.

The California victory was a costly one, however. Already a subject of some suspicion among party regulars because his support came primarily from students, peace movement activists and other "amateurs," he was put on the defensive by Sen. Humphrey on two issues that were to haunt the rest of his campaign.

Sen. McGovern had proposed a \$31-billion reduction in the defense budget, which Sen. Humphrey said would "cut into the very muscle of our defense." He also had proposed a \$1,000-a-person income grant to all Americans as a substitute for the existing welfare system—which Sen. Humphrey denounced as a "compounded mess" and whose cost, Sen. McGovern was forced to admit in debate, he could not accurately estimate.

Strongly pressured by George Meany and other union leaders who opposed Sen. McGovern's nomination, Sen. Humphrey sanctioned a challenge to the California winner-take-all rule which awarded Sen. McGovern all 271 delegates for his plurality victory.

A coalition of Humphrey-Muskie-Wallace backers on the convention credentials committee voted to strip Sen. McGovern of 151 of his California votes, putting his nomination in jeopardy. But after a legal battle that went to the Supreme Court, the issue was left to the convention itself to decide. On the opening night of the Miami Beach meeting, the McGovern forces—aided by a series of parliamentary rulings by party chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien—prevailed by a 300-vote margin.

The convention, however, was marked by a series of rebuffs to the "regular" Democratic elements that had opposed Sen. McGovern's nomination, symbolized by a vote to unseat Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, most powerful of the surviving big city bosses, in favor of an insurgent group.

Sen. McGovern repeatedly pressed Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts to be his running mate and when Sen. Kennedy gave his final refusal, just an hour before the deadline, the new nominee turned to Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri, a little-known freshman senator whose chief assets were that he was a border state Roman Catholic acceptable to party elements that had opposed Sen. McGovern's nomination.

Ten days later, on July 25, Sen. McGovern and Sen. Eagleton jointly disclosed that—unbeknownst to the public and to Sen. McGovern at the time of his selection—the Missouriian had been hospitalized three times between 1960 and 1966 for what Sen. Eagleton called "nervous exhaustion and fatigue."

Sen. Eagleton said the therapy had included shock treatment. Sen. McGovern said the disclosure in no way affected his status, but within 72 hours there was a crisis in the McGovern camp. After a series of uncomfortable days in which Sen. McGovern and his top aides planted stories suggesting that Sen. Eagleton should "voluntarily" resign from the ticket, the two men met again on July 31 and announced they had "jointly agreed that the best course is for Sen. Eagleton to step aside."

Sen. McGovern offered the nomination to general Democratic senator, all of whom publicly refused, before picking Sargent Shriver, the former Peace Corps and Anti-Poverty director who had never run for public office.

By this time, with a month of campaign time squandered and the problems of renouncing his divided party increasingly intractable, Sen. McGovern was facing an obviously uphill struggle against the President. His deficit in the public opinion polls increased from 10 points in May—just before Sen. Humphrey began his assault in the California primary campaign—to 34 points by the end of the Eagleton-Shriver affair in August.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon was doing nothing to disrupt political trends that appeared to be moving in his direction. He ended a wave of speculation by designating Mr. Agnew as his running mate for the second time. The announcement was made almost casually, another indication of the low-key way he was to play his politics this year.

The Republican convention in Miami Beach was a staid, orderly affair, with a barely subdued sense of celebration. The President and Vice-President were renominated by acclamation, and Mr. Agnew immediately announced that he was abandoning his 1968 and 1970 role as the "cutting edge" of partisan attack, in favor of positive salomanship of the President and his program.

The Republican campaign was closely controlled in order to exploit the divisions in Democratic ranks while protecting the President from partisan attack or possible missteps.

For the first time in its history, the AFL-CIO refused to endorse

Marijuana, Pollution

Vast Variety of Public Issues Also Appear on U.S. Ballot

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Marijuana and pollution, gambling and governors, taxes and drinking—these are only some of the issues U.S. voters decided today as they elected national and local officials.

Most of the initiatives, propositions and constitutional amendments on the ballots of dozens of states were of importance but relatively familiar public issues—taxes, bond issues, governmental reform.

But some, like California's referendum on abolishing penalties for the private possession and use of marijuana and Colorado's question of providing state funds to help conduct the 1976 Winter Olympics, are of general interest.

Taxes and state governmental reforms were the two most popular general subjects. Limiting property taxes, instituting graduated income taxes, diversion of tax money from certain uses and requiring it for other purposes, setting minimums and maximums were also some of the issues. Eleven states have one or more tax proposals on this year's ballots.

Judicial Changes
Thirteen states voted on various changes in their state governmental or legislative procedures and offices, and 12 considered changes in their judicial systems or jury requirements.

Environmental issues figured heavily on ballots this year for the first time.

Authority to issue bonds to improve water and sewage systems, purchase land for parks or recreational use or provide funds for various unspecified environmental projects were voted on by citizens of Alaska, New York, New Jersey, Arizona or Florida.

California was voting on establishing commissions to protect the coastline from overdevelopment. South Dakota voted on whether to outlaw the hunting of the mourning dove.

Environmental impact also was one of the issues involved in a vote on whether to halt state financing for the 1976 Winter Olympics in Colorado.

New Games Site
If the proposition is adopted, it will mean that a new site must be found for the Games—federal financing for the necessary facilities is dependent on matching state funds.

Opponents of the Winter Games claim that the construction required to handle the Olympics will destroy too much natural landscape at too high a price.

The marijuana proposal was one of 22 questions on the California ballot.

California also was voting on restoring capital punishment—outlawed by the California Supreme Court last year—declaring a citizen's right of privacy to be

Alf Landon, 85, Hopes McGovern Is Swamped, Too

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 7 (UPI).—Alfred M. Alf Landon, 85, unsuccessful GOP presidential candidate defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in a landslide in 1936, hopes to see his poor record broken in today's race between President Nixon and Sen. George McGovern.

Mr. Landon, predicting Democratic candidate McGovern would lose because of his "reckless rhetoric," indicated his vote today was for Mr. Nixon, whom he described as "a great President and a great world leader."

He said he could substantiate these claims by pointing to Mr. Nixon's trips to China and Russia.

Mr. Landon won only two states (Maine and Vermont) in 1936 in his campaign to unseat President Roosevelt. He received only 35.5 percent of the popular vote compared to Roosevelt's 60.8 percent.

With that conflicting advice in their ears, the American voters went to the polling places to do what they thought they were doing in both 1964 and 1968—to vote for the man who promised to bring peace in Vietnam, whose fate had become so inextricably intertwined with the well-being of Americans.

Ballots Dropped To Alaskan Isle

LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND, Alaska, Nov. 7 (UPI).—It took a special airplane drop to get the ballots to remote Little Diomed Island and the results may not be officially reported until after the president is inaugurated.

But the 37 registered voters still will get their chance to mark their choices in the general election today.

The ballots were dropped to this island just three miles east of Russia's Big Diomed Island on Oct. 22. The island has no airstrip and the last boat of the year left two weeks before the drop.

Radiophone reports to Nome, Alaska, will give unofficial reports of the voting. But the official returns will not be reported until a crossing can be made after the ice freezes on the surface of the Bering Sea in December or January.

"Inalienable," providing that public school student can be required to attend a public school because of race, color and restricting farm activities such as boycotts.

Colorado voters also voted authorizing sweepstakes race well as permitting state-operated lotteries, and both Iowa and Maryland were voting on taxes.

Lottery Question

Washington voters were voting on a proposition that would eliminate the constitutional ban on lotteries. But a 60 percent vote of approval is required. Each house of the legislature. New Jersey voted on allowing senior citizens' clubs to conduct bingo games.

Oklahoma and South Carolina voted on permitting liquor the drink. It currently is only by the bottle.

Six states voted on equal rights for women.

Michigan and North Dakota contained proposed covering abortion on demand within the first 20 weeks pregnancy.

And Michigan—the last to vote—voted on accepting day saving time.

Electoral Vote Results

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The President of the United States is chosen by the 535-member Electoral College, whose members are chosen by the popular vote.

In voting for their presidential candidates, voters are actually voting for a slate of elect pledged to the candidate.

Each state has as many electoral votes as it has members in Congress. The District of Columbia has three electoral votes. A minimum of 270 votes in Electoral College is needed to elect a President.

State	Electoral votes
Alabama	9
Alaska	3
Arizona	6
Arkansas	6
California	45
Colorado	7
Connecticut	8
Delaware	3
Florida	17
Georgia	13
Hawaii	4
Idaho	4
Illinois	26
Indiana	13
Iowa	8
Kansas	7
Kentucky	9
Louisiana	10
Maine	10
Massachusetts	14
Michigan	21
Minnesota	10
Mississippi	7
Missouri	12
Montana	4
Nebraska	5
Nevada	3
N. Hampshire	4
New Jersey	17
New Mexico	4
New York	41
N. Carolina	13
North Dakota	3
Ohio	25
Oklahoma	8
Oregon	6
Pennsylvania	27
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	8
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	10
Texas	26
Utah	4
Vermont	3
Virginia	12
Washington	9
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	11
Wyoming	3
D.C.	3

Governors Races

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—A total of 18 states elected governors today. The 18 seats being filled are now held by eight Republicans and 10 Democrats. Governors not up for election include 12 Republicans and 20 Democrats.

This is a list of the gubernatorial elections. The incumbent of the present governor—D. (Democrat) or R. (Republican)—and the term of the governor's office in each state is shown in the parentheses. Names after the name of the state. Incumbent denoted by asterisk.

State	Incumbent	Term	Winner
ARKANSAS (D, 2 years)	Don Blaylock, R.	4 yrs	James H. Roark, R.
DELAWARE (R, 4 years)	Lawrence H. Spang, R.	4 yrs	Thomas H. Coker, R.
ILLINOIS (R, 4 years)	Richard B. Ogilvie, R.	4 yrs	Richard B. Ogilvie, R.
INDIANA (R, 4 years)	Onis B. Bowen, R.	4 yrs	Onis B. Bowen, R.
IOWA (R, 2 years)	Robert D. Ray, R.	2 yrs	Robert D. Ray, R.
KANSAS (D, 2 years)	Marion E. Farrow, R.	2 yrs	Marion E. Farrow, R.
MISSOURI (D, 4 years)	Christopher S. Bond, R.	4 yrs	Christopher S. Bond, R.
MONTANA (D, 4 years)	Ed Smith, R.	4 yrs	Ed Smith, R.
NEW HAMPSHIRE (R, 2 yrs)	Melvin Thompson Jr., R.	2 yrs	Melvin Thompson Jr., R.
NORTH CAROLINA (D, 4 yrs)	James Holshouser Jr., R.	4 yrs	James Holshouser Jr., R.
NORTH DAKOTA (D, 4 yrs)	Richard L. Jensen, R.	4 yrs	Richard L. Jensen, R.
RHODE ISLAND (D, 2 years)	Herbert F. DeSimone, R.	2 yrs	Herbert F. DeSimone, R.
SOUTH DAKOTA (D, 2 years)	Carver Thompson, R.	2 yrs	Carver Thompson, R.
TEXAS (D, 2 years)	Henry Grover, R.	2 yrs	Henry Grover, R.
UTAH (D, 4 years)	Nicholas L. Smith, R.	4 yrs	Nicholas L. Smith, R.
VERMONT (R, 2 years)	Laurel F. Rockefeller, R.	2 yrs	Laurel F. Rockefeller, R.
WASHINGTON (D, 4 years)	Daniel J. Evans, R.	4 yrs	Daniel J. Evans, R.
WEST VIRGINIA (R, 4 years)	Arch A. Moore Jr., R.	4 yrs	Arch A. Moore Jr., R.

WEATHER

City	Temp	Wind	Clouds
ALBUQUERQUE	19	64	Cloudy
ANCHORAGE	12	54	Rain
ANKARA	20	66	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	63	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	11	52	Overcast
BOSTON	16	61	Cloudy
BUEENES AIRES	19	66	Cloudy
CARACAS	19	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Rain
COSTA MESA	19	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	8	46	Foggy
FRANKFURT	9	46	Rain
GENEVA	5	41	Foggy
HELSINKI	5	41	Overcast
ISTANBUL	20	66	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	31	70	Cloudy
LONDON	14	57	Overcast
LISBON	14	57	Rain
MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
MILAN	7	43	Foggy
MONTREAL	3	37	Foggy
MOSCOW	1	30	Snow
MUNICH	9	48	Sunny
NEW YORK	11	53	Sunny
NICE	16	61	Cloudy
OSLO	4	39	Cloudy
PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
PRAGUE	10	50	Overcast
ROME	15	57	Overcast
SOFIA	15	59	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	23	73	Unavailable
TINIAN	23	73	Fair
VENICE	7	43	Foggy
VIENNA	15	61	Cloudy
WARSAW	11	52	Overcast
WASHINGTON	10	50	Sunny
ZURICH	7	43	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)



Associated Press

THE CAMPAIGN—A tired Sargent Shriver, Democratic presidential candidate, talking with newsmen's visit with former President Lyndon Johnson lay, as wife, Eunice, listens over his shoulder. Here on their way to Beaumont, Texas, for the of the campaign when this photo was taken.

overn Admirer Goes Far Outwit the Secret Service

FALLS, S.D., Nov. 7 (UPI)—Sargent Shriver, Democratic presidential candidate, was escorted by Secret Service agents today when he greeted George McGovern, they saw a man been discovered trying

rected
s' Are First
dmit Defeat

MORE, Md., Nov. 7 (UPI)—"Resurrected Whig" which last summer got on both major parties at a July 6 convention at the late Millard Fillmore's candidate for president beat the better-known groups to the punch

the polls had been open a few hours, a spokesman of the off-beat group

with great regret that rected Whig party, the arm of the students for location of Millard Fillmore announces that it has all hope of electing the rd Fillmore to the presidential Jeffery Andur, chair- group.

to slow away on the presidential candidate's press plane in Philadelphia 10 hours earlier.

A middle-aged, bespectacled, slightly balding man, wearing a white turtleneck sweater and a sport coat, walked aboard the Boeing-727 chartered jet at Philadelphia airport about 2:30 p.m. yesterday, just before the McGovern campaign party took off for the West Coast.

The senator was on another plane.

A staff member spotted the strange face and Secret Service agents hustled him off the plane, for questioning. He was not identified.

Early today, as Sen. McGovern greeted friends in the lobby of the Holiday Inn in Sioux Falls, the same man appeared in the crowd and said in a loud voice: "George! George! I want to say hello."

Sen. McGovern walked over and shook his hand.

"Hey, it's the same guy we kicked off the airplane," said an agent guarding the senator. The man, who smiled and offered no resistance, was whisked away once again.

Secret Service agents would not say how the man got from Philadelphia to Sioux Falls. He was questioned again, then released.

Senate Races

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—There are 33 senators being today in 33 states, for full six-year terms beginning 1973. These seats are now held by 19 Republicans and 14 Democrats.

The 67 Senate seats not at stake this year, 25 were held by Republicans, 42 by Democrats, one by an Independent, and one by a Conservative-Republican. The political of the present Senate is 44 Republicans, 54 Democrats, dependent-Democrat and one Conservative-Republican.

is a list of today's races. terisk denotes incumbent. mes in bold face indicate winners in yesterday's voting, results of many races still unreported.

MA on M. Blount, R. Lee Metcalf, D.

LA Stevens, R. ugene Gness, D.

SSAS e Babbitt, R. L. McClellan, D.

ADDO on Allott, R. I. K. Haskell, D.

VARE del Boggs, R. W. R. Biden Jr., D.

CH her Thompson, R. Nunn, D.

ment, a Democrat, not a date.

as A. McClure, R. W. E. Davis, D.

ment, a Republican, not a date.

JIS les E. Percy, R. an C. Putschki, D.

Miller, R. ard Clark, D.

as E. Pearson, R. O. Tetzlaff, D.

JOCKY B. Nunn, R. er Huddleston, D.

ment, a Republican, not a date.

IANA C. Toland, R. on Johnson Jr., D.

ment, a Democrat, not a date.

aret Chase Smith, R. am D. Hathaway, D.

ACHUSETTS ard W. Brooke, R. J. Droney, D.

IGAN W. P. Griffin, R. k J. Kelley, D.

ESOTA p Hansen, R. er F. Mondale, D.

SSIPPI Carmichael, R. D. Eastland, D.

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Campaign Wind-Up Replies To McGovern on Vietnam

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Nov. 7 (UPI)—President Nixon spent the last few moments of his re-election campaign last night defeating himself against Sen. George McGovern's charge that he had deceived the American people about the prospects for a settlement in Vietnam.

President Nixon returned to the White House late this afternoon from California to await election returns and an expected gala victory celebration.

In a five-minute nationwide television statement last night, Mr. Nixon said that he had achieved a "breakthrough" in the negotiations and that both Hanoi and the United States had agreed on a cease-fire, a return of all prisoners of war and a political settlement under which "the people of South Vietnam will determine their own future."

Mr. Nixon said that there remained "some details that we are insisting still be worked out" because he wished to be certain "that this will not be a temporary peace but a peace that will last."

But he said that he was "completely confident" that he would soon reach an agreement "which will end the war in Vietnam."

"You can help achieve that goal," he told his audience, "by your votes, you can send a message to those with whom we are negotiating and to the leaders of the world that you back the President of the United States as he insists that we seek peace with honor and never peace with surrender."

Mr. Nixon's strategists have insisted that neither he nor the President are worried about Sen. McGovern's last-minute charges. But the President's decision to devote the bulk of his final statement last night to the peace issue suggested that he was anxious, if only as a precaution, to make

sure that Sen. McGovern's complaints did not deprive him of the overwhelming triumph he seeks and anticipates today.

Mr. Nixon did not talk about any other issues in any detail last night, asserting his belief that the choices already had been vividly displayed to the voters. Quoting a statement that he himself had made over two months ago, he said that "this is the clearest choice that Americans have probably had for president in this century."

The White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said that Mr. Nixon spent the final day of the campaign in staff meetings with Henry A. Kissinger, his national security adviser, and John D. Ehrlichman, his chief adviser on domestic affairs.

His mood, meanwhile, was described by his press spokesman as "calm and positive."

Agnew Wants Any Win

TOWSON, Md., Nov. 7 (AP)—Vice-President Agnew emerged from the voting booth today and said that Sen. George McGovern's foreign policy positions hurt the "Democratic ticket badly" in the campaign.

Mr. Agnew said he did not want to make any predictions. "I just want it to be a win. Any kind of win would be very satisfactory."

The Vice-President, who has already been speculated on as a likely candidate for the GOP presidential nomination in 1976, said different issues were important to voters in different parts of the country.

But, he added, "Certainly the idea that McGovern was criticizing the foreign policy of the country—which has never been done—I think hurt him very badly."

McGovern

Exhausted, Awaits Outcome After Voting in S. Dakota

SIoux FALLS, S.D., Nov. 7 (UPI)—Exhausted, his voice cracking, George McGovern today arrived home to South Dakota after a long, hard day of campaigning. He was greeted by a crowd of several hundred who waited up to three hours in the cold to see him.

McGovern, who was in South Dakota today, still the underdog to win out the judgment of the voters on his 23-month run for the White House.

The Democratic presidential nominee, bone-tired and showing the strains of an exhausting campaign, drove 68 miles with his wife, Eleanor, from Sioux Falls to Mitchell (pop. 13,500) to cast their ballots.

It was icy weather when the McGovern party got to Sioux Falls at 2 a.m., and he asked a bishop's sister to pray for him. At the same time he forecast that pollsters predicting a Nixon landslide would get "the surprise of their lives."

After voting in Mitchell, which he has called home since childhood, Sen. McGovern attended an informal tea for him and his wife at his alma mater, Dakota Wesleyan University, where he was teaching in 1963 when he decided to enter politics.

With family, friends and aides, he planned to watch election returns in a hotel in downtown Sioux Falls, the city where he announced his bid for the presidency in January, 1971.

[Sen. McGovern barred the struck Columbia Broadcasting System from his Sioux Falls headquarters today, the Associated Press reported.]

[The network had said earlier its television coverage would not include "remote" camera pickups from any political headquarters except those of President Nixon and his Democratic opponent.]

[But McGovern national headquarters in Washington announced the candidate did not wish to cooperate with CBS, which has substituted supervisory personnel for 1,200 cameramen, engineers and technicians who struck last Friday.]

Optimistic but admittedly tired, Sen. McGovern was visibly moved

by a crowd of several hundred who waited up to three hours in the cold to see him. McGovern, who was in South Dakota today, still the underdog to win out the judgment of the voters on his 23-month run for the White House.

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Associated Press

PRESIDENTIAL SLIP—President Nixon bending down in the booth to pick up ballot he dropped while voting in elementary school in San Clemente, Calif., yesterday.

Running Unopposed

43 Sure to Win Seats in House Before the Votes Are Counted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Of the more than 1,000 candidates seeking 435 House seats, 43 were sure winners as soon as the polls closed today.

They had no opposition. Thirty-six are Democrats, seven are Republicans. All but two, Ray Thompson of Arkansas and Ronald Ginn of Georgia, both Democrats, are incumbents.

The 41 incumbents, by states: Arkansas—Bill Alexander and Wilbur D. Mills, Democrats; California—John J. McFall, Democrat.

Florida—Robert L. F. Sikes and Don Pugh, Democrats; Louis Frey Jr., Republican.

Georgia—Dawson Mathias, Jack Brinkley, John J. Flynt Jr., Phil M. Landrum and Robert G. Stephens Jr., Democrats.

Illinois—Tom Rallsback, Republican.

Louisiana—Hale Boggs, Joe D. Waggonner, John R. Barick, John Breaux, Otto Passman and F. Edward Herbert, Democrats.

Massachusetts—Edward F. Boland, Harold D. Donohue and

James A. Burke, Democrats; Margaret M. Heckler and Silvio O. Conte, Republicans.

Mississippi—James I. Whitten and G. V. Montgomery, Democrats.

North Carolina—David N. Henderson, Democrat.

Ohio—William H. Harsha, Republican.

Oregon—Al Ulman, Democrat.

South Carolina—Floyd Spence, Republican.

Tennessee—John J. Duncan, Republican.

Texas—Wright Patman, W. R. Poage, Jim Wright, John Young, Eligio de la Garza, Richard C. White, Omar Burleson, George Mahon and Abraham Kazen, Democrats.

Virginia—David E. Satterfield and W. C. Daniel, Democrats.

Louisiana's Rep. Boggs, the House Democratic leader, has been missing since the small plane he was traveling on was lost and presumed to have crashed somewhere in Alaska last Oct. 17.

Indians Reach Pact With U.S., Will End Building Take-Over

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Protesting Indians tonight reached an accord with government negotiators and agreed to leave the Bureau of Indian Affairs building, which they had held for almost a week, the White House said.

The provisions of the agreement were not immediately available, but Cheri Phillips of the White House press office said: "An agreement was reached and the Indians should be leaving Wednesday morning."

The meeting with the Indians had started around noon today and went on into the evening hours, the White House spokesman said.

Yesterday, a Circuit Court of Appeals delayed for two days a lower-court order for the arrest

of the Indians. One Indian spokesman said that the demonstrators would destroy the building unless concessions were made.

Dennis Banks, field director of the American Indian Movement, said that the demonstrators were demanding the firing of Assistant Interior Secretary Harrison Loesch.

"The negotiators have strict instructions to lay down an ultimatum by midnight," Mr. Banks told newsmen. "If we receive no commitment by midnight, then the [Indian] negotiators have no alternative but to remove ourselves from the building and leave nothing."

Asked if that meant the building would be destroyed, Mr. Banks replied, "There has been no business conducted in this building for years and I am sure there will be no business conducted here after the Indians leave."

Mr. Banks said the principal topic of discussion was the firing of Mr. Loesch. If the White House gives assurance that Mr. Loesch will be dismissed, Mr. Banks said, the Indians will evacuate the building and then other points will be discussed with the government.

The Indians came to Washington last week in a campaign known as the "Trail of Broken Treaties" to protest their treatment by the government.

7 Vietnam Vets Plead Innocent of Convention Plot

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Nov. 7 (AP)—Seven members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and a VVAW supporter pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of conspiring to disrupt the 1972 Republican Convention with guns, slingshots and fire bombs.

U.S. District Court Judge David Middlebrooks said their trial would begin as "early as possible" next year.

For six of the eight, it was the second arraignment on the same charges in three months. The original indictment returned Aug. 24, was expanded to include Stanley K. Michelson Jr., 22, and John Briggs, 20, both of Gainesville.

Mr. Briggs is not a member of the VVAW.

Judge Middlebrooks lowered the \$25,000 bonds of the original six to \$10,000, matching those previously set for the new defendants.

The judge shut off efforts by defense lawyer Morton Stavits, of New York, to further reduce the bonds and, when Mr. Stavits persisted, warned the attorney he would bar him from practice in north Florida.

While pleading their innocence, the eight repeated an earlier VVAW tactic of confessing guilt to "crimes against the people of Indochina." The anti-war activists all said they had served in Vietnam.

1st Swiss Envoy in Hanoi

HONG KONG, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—The first Swiss ambassador to North Vietnam, Pierre Chatelet, arrived in Hanoi today to take up his post, the North Vietnam News Agency reported.

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9 Minor Party Candidates Run Against Hopelessness

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—At least nine candidates offered themselves as alternatives to Richard M. Nixon and George S. McGovern in today's presidential voting. But their effect on the race was sure to be minimal, with some getting one electoral vote.

But at least two of the candidates, one on the right and one on the left, felt that their campaigns influenced enough voters to cause the Republicans and Democrats to take their ideas, if not their candidacies, seriously.

They are Rep. John G. Schmitz, a California Republican congressman who succeeded George C. Wallace as the American party candidate, and Dr. Benjamin Spock, the baby doctor and anti-war activist, who ran as the People's party candidate.

Gov. Wallace carried five states and got a total of 9.8 million popular votes in 1964. Rep. Schmitz, campaigning on an anti-Communist theme, did not expect to come anywhere near that. Rep. Schmitz's name was on the ballot in 33 states. Dr. Spock was on the ballot in 10 states.

Here is a rundown of minor party tickets in today's voting, in anywhere from one to 33 states (presidential candidate first, vice-presidential candidate second):

• American party—Rep. Schmitz and Thomas J. Anderson.

• People's party—Dr. Spock and Julius Hobson.

• Socialist Workers party—Linda Jensen and Andrew Pollay.

• Communist party—Gus Hall and Jarvis Tyner.

• Socialist Labor party—Louis Fisher and Genevieve Gunderson.

• Libertarian party—John Hospers and Theodora Nathan.

• Prohibition party—Earle Munn and Marshall Inchbapher.

• Universal party—Gabriel Green.

• America First party—John V. Mahachuk.

Victory in Paris

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 8 (AP)—The 900,000-circulation Paris newspaper Le Parisien Libere was on the streets here minutes after midnight Wednesday—just after 8 p.m. EST—with the headline: "Nixon Re-Elected Triumphant."

On First Full Day of Freeze Britons Complain of Price Boosts

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Government offices were swamped today with complaints of price increases on the first full day of the three-month freeze designed to control inflation.

[A Labor motion critical of the government's overall economic program was defeated in the House of Commons tonight by 308 votes to 274, a government majority of 34.]

[The motion said: "The government's mismanagement of the economy has caused the highest unemployment since the '30s, a massive increase in the cost of living and a substantial devaluation of the pound."]

The telephone calls, jamming switchboards at the Departments of Agriculture and of Trade and Industry, reflected the confusion surrounding the government's program, which calls for a "standstill" in prices, wages, rents and dividends. Officials took it all calmly, saying they expected such complaints and expressing

confidence that the temporary effort would succeed.

The crucial question of whether the nation's unions would resort to militancy to protest the measures remained unanswered. There were strong statements from various union leaders, but no signs that they would seek to challenge the law by striking for higher wages during the standstill period.

Fortunately for the government, many of the big unions do not have any wage claims pending.

The standstill went into effect with Prime Minister Edward Heath's announcement yesterday. Technically, it will not become law until it clears Parliament in three or four weeks. But, as explained by officials, prices rising between now and the law's effective date could be pushed back to yesterday's levels.

Check of Shops
Despite the hundreds of calls today, a check of shops about London showed no pattern of

price rises. The complaints seemed to focus on control-free items, such as fruit, meat, vegetables and fish. Other callers were merely seeking information on the program.

Mr. Heath, under fire again in the House of Commons from the Labor party opposition, heard some disappointing news tonight when the money markets closed. The pound, which the government hoped would be strengthened by the anti-inflation program, slipped slightly. After a strong start, it fell 65 cent to \$2.3510, partly because of uncertainty over the reaction of trade unions.

About 1.2 million workers, including 900,000 government manual employees such as trashmen, obtained their pay increases shortly before the deadline yesterday. And London Transport announced today that 33,000 busmen settled their wage claim in time.

One union caught in the standstill was the National Union of Journalists. Under an agreement signed last January, provincial journalists were scheduled to receive pay increases of up to \$7 a week in about two months. They must now wait until after the standstill.

In dealing with the problem of monitoring price increases, the government is relying primarily on complaints from the public and the press. It has not set up a new government agency but is counting on existing departments to police the standstill.

During the control period, it will not be against the law to raise either prices or wages. But failure to lower them to levels ordered by government ministers—levels existing as of yesterday—could bring court action.

While Mr. Heath obviously wants help from the public, he made it clear that calls to government offices in London were not the best way to provide it. In the Commons, he turned aside a suggestion that the government pay for long-distance calls, saying a housewife should first challenge the salesman of the goods, then either call or write local government offices.

In a speech tonight, Mr. Heath said he expected public opinion to prevent anyone from breaking the standstill law, "whether it be a trade union or employer." Accordingly, he said, it might not be necessary for the government to lean heavily on enforcement powers.

Mr. Heath met earlier with his ministers to work out the next phase of his anti-inflation program. He will try to resume talks with labor and industry for a voluntary program.



IN RED SQUARE—From left, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, and President Nikolai Podgorny atop Lenin's tomb reviewing the military parade yesterday marking the 55th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Revolution Day Observed

Soviet Military Parade Shows Restraint

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—In tune with the Kremlin's current peace offensive, the Soviet armed forces presented a muted display of power today in their annual Revolution Day parade through Red Square.

Western military experts noted that the 30-minute military show, which preceded a two-and-a-half-hour civilian parade, was slightly shorter than last year.

Coming two weeks before the first preliminary sessions of the European security conference, which has been a goal of Soviet policy for almost two years, the display avoided direct attacks on any rival powers.

Defense Minister Andrei Grechko repeated standard Soviet declarations against "imperialism" but supported the concept of "peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems."

The Soviet Union "will go on rendering all-round aid to the peoples of Vietnam, of progressive Arab states and other countries fighting for freedom, national independence and social progress," Marshal Grechko said.

U.S. Not Mentioned

For the second year in a row, the armed forces chief did not specifically mention the United States in his speech. Moreover, one of the first floats in the parade reproduced a Pravda headline calling on the public to support the recent series of agreements signed between the

United States and the Soviet Union.

The entire ruling Politburo of 15 members headed by Communist party secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev viewed the display, but only Marshal Grechko spoke from the platform on the Lenin Mausoleum just outside the Kremlin.

Only a few thousand Muscovites saw the show in the huge square along with foreign diplomats, correspondents and government officials. Security was as severe as ever with special passes or invitations required for all those wishing to attend.

The entire show was carried by

national television along with shots from other major cities that had their own parades. The day was overcast but temperatures hovered near the freezing mark, just cold enough to permit a light fall of snow.

Traditional Format
The parade followed its traditional format by starting exactly at 10 a.m. with a review of the participating troops by Marshal Grechko, an artillery salute, massed band rendition of the national hymn and the five-minute speech.

There was a dual theme this year—the 55th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution and 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet state by Lenin to replace the imperial Russian empire.

The last parade at which the Russians showed off a new weapon, the 40-ton T-62 tank, was in 1967.

"They dropped some of their older equipment this year because they apparently decided it was obsolete and did not replace it with anything new," a Western military expert said.

After the parade of about 300 vehicles ranging from jeeps to the biggest intercontinental rockets and 6,000 well-drilled troops, a stream of sport club, trade union and party members carrying paper flowers, flags and banners proclaiming production achievements and goals streamed through the square.

© Los Angeles Times

11 Given Death in Morocco In Plot to Assassinate King

KENITRA, Morocco, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A military tribunal today imposed death sentences on 11 leaders of a mid-air attempt to assassinate King Hassan on Aug. 16.

The verdicts were passed after a three-week trial of 220 air force officers and men accused of complicity in snatching the king's Boeing-727 aircraft as he returned from a visit to France.

Jet fighters from Kenitra air base were used in the dramatic attack on the royal airliner, which was riddled with rockets and cannon fire over Tetuan.

The crippled airliner landed safely at Rabat airport with the 43-year-old king unhurt. At least eight persons were killed and 47 wounded when other fighter planes strafed the airport, according to an official report.

The tribunal acquitted 177 of the accused.

Among those sentenced to death by firing squad were Lt. Col. Mohammed Amokrane, 34, former deputy chief of the air force, and Maj. Khouera el-Wafi, 38, former commander of the Kenitra Air Base. They had pleaded guilty of trying to kill the king.

The prosecutor asked 14 death sentences.

Prison Terms
The tribunal also sentenced 33 defendants to prison terms ranging from three to 20 years.

Col. Amokrane and Maj. Wafi also confessed to plotting to overthrow the regime with former

Truss Cable
Suggested for
Tower of Pisa

PISA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The leaning tower of Pisa "is ill, indeed gravely ill," the man responsible for its preservation declared today.

Prof. Ubaldo Lumini, the city's superintendent of monuments, suggested in an interview with the Italian news agency Italia that the ancient tower should be attached by a cable to another specially built tower outside the square where it stands.

The cable could be attached to the leaning tower about 15 to 20 meters from the ground to exert a pull of about 30 tons, sufficient to stop any further movement, he said.

Prof. Lumini said that something must be done quickly, because the monument is on the point of entering a "dangerous phase, which could remain stationary for several years more, or could come to a crisis tomorrow."

Defense Minister Mohammed kir, who is said to have minded the plot. Gen. C was found shot dead eight after the plot failed.

Death sentences were also ed on Lt. Zayid Midouzi Capt. Larbi Bel Hadj, who in charge of base security the control tower oper respectively.

The seven others sentenced death were at the controls, F-5 fighter planes which ed the royal airliner or s Rabat airport.

Mixed by Outfit
The accused said during trial that they had been y by Gen. Oufkir, one of the closest aides for more it decade into believing the royal regime was "disolout corrupt."

The accused said that Out-kir had told them the had to be prevented from ing over power to the pi parties.

The prosecution charged Gen. Oufkir had planned up a fascist regime unq revolutionary council.

King Hassan indicated the trial opened that the tary tribunal would be in with the air force men it was earlier this year with army officers and cadets in in last year's abortive army against the monarch in Sisi "Paternal Clemency."

Asked if he had anything say in his defense, Maj. Wafi the tribunal today that sin capture he had been treated "paternal clemency and m nimity" by the king.

He added: "This means I completely changed my op about the king, whom C depicted as a demon. I know the demon was the man who the dark glasses—Oufkir."

Gen. Oufkir always wore glasses because he suffered serious eye trouble.

Fog Covers No Of Italy 5th D

MILAN, Nov. 7 (AP).—Italian airports were shut for the fifth successive day by thick fog, which also had road traffic and de trains.

The plains between Milan Turin have been under fog Friday. Visibility was reduce a few yards.

The Milan airports of Mal and Linate as well as the C Airport of Turin have been ed for an average of 18 daily since Friday.

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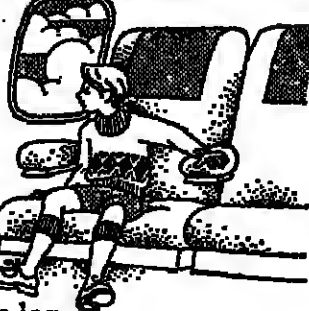
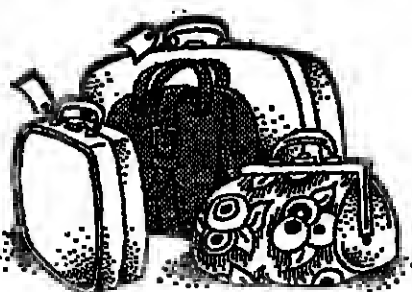
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Alende Said Set 12-Day Trip Abroad

Moscow, Havana, UN,
Mexico on Itinerary

SAO PAULO, Chile, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Salvador Allende said today that he would make a 12-day trip to the United Nations headquarters in New York, Moscow, Havana, Mexico City, and the Presidential Palace in Santiago.

Allende is generally expected to return after 26 days of nation-visiting that cost the country about \$200 million, Mr. Allende is making plans for a trip abroad.

Palace sources said that Allende plans to leave Santiago Nov. 30 for Mexico City with President Luis Echeverria.

Allende will go to New York, per- for only one day, for an UN visit. His next stop will be Moscow, the palace said.

Allende's purpose in visit- ing Soviet Union was unclear. He would confer with Russian leaders before leaving Havana, the sources said.

Allende is authorized un- constitution to leave Chile maximum of 15 days with- out permission from the Congress, which is dominated by the right.

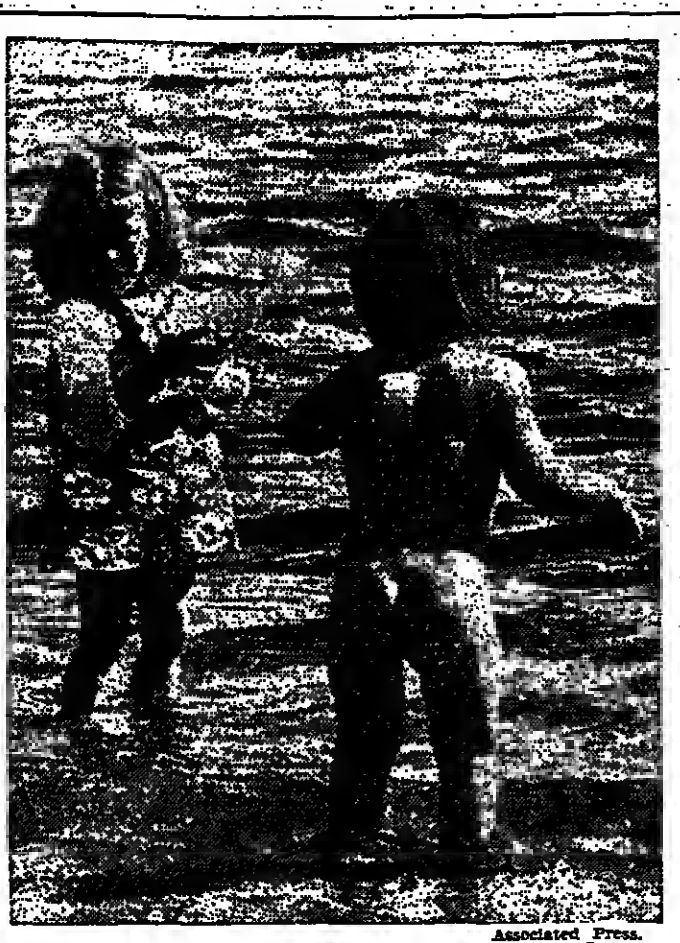
12-day schedule would get- all with a safe margin of time. The deadline, however, follows the govern- ment's withdrawal last night of 20 of Chile's 25 provinces military control during the night-to-dawn curfew was set Sunday night once a settlement was assured.

end of the walkouts was d with a pledge by Gen. Prats, the new interior minister, to "do justice" to the demands for an end to the repression of private in- dustry.

Prats also retains his post as commander in chief. There is no deadline apparent for the specific set- tlement with the strikers.

Strike
LETTA, Malta, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Eighteen labor unions repre- senting 80 percent of Malta's civil-service workers today voted to suspend work for Friday.

test the suspension of 14 ment garage workers who to do extra work.



OOPS—This little fellow was enjoying a splash when all of a sudden he lost his trunks right in front of a very attractive young lady. And with the look she gave him, it was enough to make anyone blush.

67 Bolivian Convicts Arrive In Cuba; Escaped Titicaca Isle

HAVANA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Sixty-seven political prisoners who broke out of a Bolivian jail after a soccer match with their guards arrived here by special plane last night.

A Cuban airliner had earlier flown to Peru, where the escapees had first sought refuge after their breakout last Thursday, and picked them up.

Foreign correspondents were not allowed at Havana interna- tional airport to see their arrival. But Cuban journalists who had been previously screened were seen going onto the apron to meet them.

The prisoners escaped from a camp on the island of Coati, on Lake Titicaca, 14,000 feet up in the Bolivian Andes, near the border with Peru.

One of them told reporters in Lima yesterday that after the football match they overpowered

the guards and crossed the lake in rowboats and a launch to the Peruvian shore.

He said five prisoners were shot dead by the guards during the breakout.

In La Paz, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry said four escaped convicts had been re- captured, one surrendered volun- tarily and two were still at large in South America.

The spokesman denied that five of the fugitives had been killed.

Bolivian Interior Minister Ma- rio Adelt Zamora said yesterday that 30 convicts who remained behind will be freed shortly as a reward for refusing to join the fugitives.

But the ministry spokesman to- day said a military mission which went to Coati to investi- gate reported that only nine pris- oners had remained behind.

Amin Hails Asians' Ouster Amid Confusion on Deadline

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 7 (AP).—Amid some confusion over the deadline by which the last of Uganda's non-African Asians must leave, President Idi Amin declared today that the "battle" to bring about their expulsion had been won.

In a statement marking the Muslim feast of Id Ul-Fitr, Gen. Amin stated: "Today, the seventh of November, also happens to be the day on which the people of Uganda are witnessing the end of one chapter of the history of this country and the beginning of another."

"Today, the last of the people who have to leave the country because of the economic war will have done so."

Gen. Amin went on to warn that the expulsion of the Asians was "merely the first battle in the war we have declared," and that Ugandans would have to work hard and put up with "temporary inconveniences" to win the coming battle to bring the economy under Ugandan con- trol.

Wednesday Deadline?
But while Gen. Amin's state- ment indicated that the last Asian expellees would have to be out by tonight, other govern- ment statements have indicated that the deadline is tomorrow night.

Ten days ago, the Information Ministry, explaining the expulsion legislation, said the Asians would have to leave "on or before November 8." And later today, the government confirmed that deadline.

Certainly not all the Asians who are going will have left by tonight. The last flight taking stateless Asians to Italy, on their way to the United States, is due to leave tomorrow morning. Several flights are due out later tomorrow, bound for refugee camps in Europe under the auspices of the United Nations.

By last night 3,987 Asians had registered at the UN center here, but only 1,568 of these had ac- tually left the country.

Virtually all the 36,000 or so Asians who are settling in Britain, Canada, Australia and India, will have left Uganda by tonight.

Libya Reported Set for an Israeli Attack From Sea

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (AP).—Col. Moammar Qadhafi was reported yesterday to have prepared Libya for an Israeli sea attack he be- lieves may be made in retaliation for his support of the Pales- tinian guerrillas.

Extra security measures have been enforced at the country's oil installations and the main ports of Tripoli and Benghazi, the Beirut newspaper Al Anwar reported.

Al Anwar is known to have close relations with Col. Qadhafi's government. It said the plan fol- lowed reprisal threats voiced by Israeli leaders after the hijack of a West German airliner by guerrillas Oct. 23.

The hijackers obtained the re- lease of three other guerrillas in- volved in the Munich Olympic massacre of 11 Israeli athletes and flew them to safety in Tri- poli, Libya, before releasing the commandeered plane and its crew.

Al Anwar said Col. Qadhafi's government has "compiled di- plomatic intelligence" that Israel might strike from the sea because Libya is hardly within the range of its fighter-bombers.

It said the security precautions were based on the assumption Is- raeli submarines might land com- mando forces to sabotage Libyan ports or oil installations.

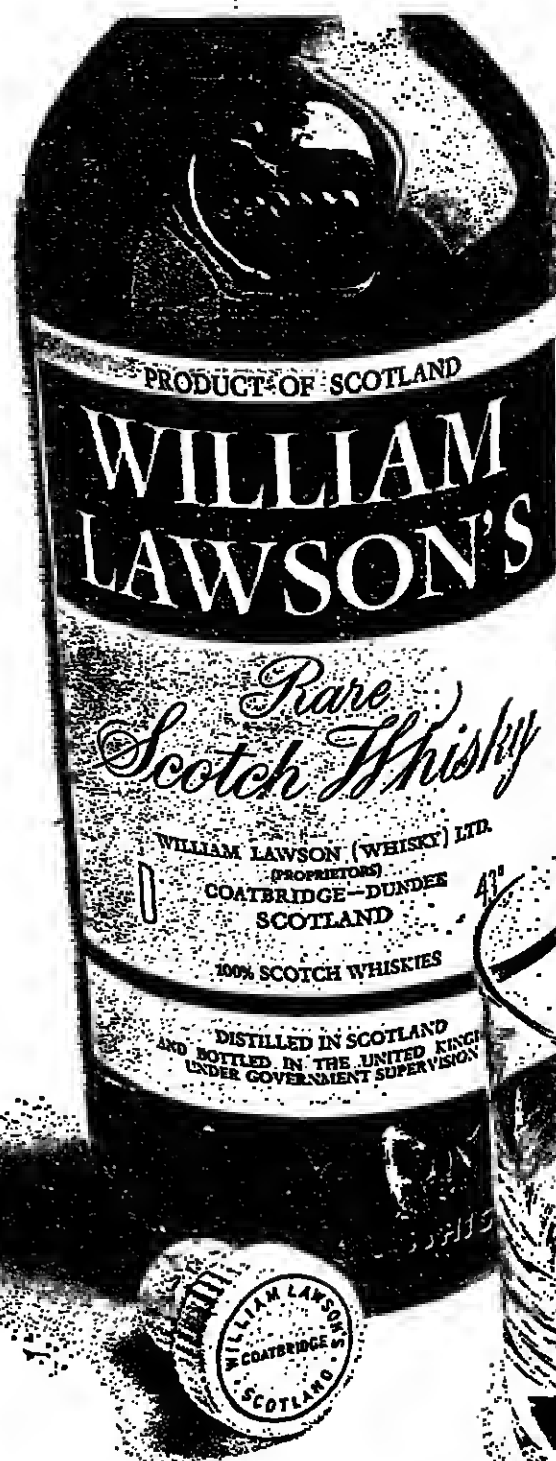
3 Arabs Wounded In Gaza Explosion

GAZA, Nov. 7 (AP).—An Arab guerrilla hurled an explosive at an Israeli civilian vehicle on the main street of occupied Gaza City, wounding three Arab by- standers, the Israeli military command said today.

An army patrol later discover- ed another explosive in the same area, apparently thrown at the same time but which did not explode. Army sappers detonat- ed the bomb, eyewitnesses re- ported.

Meanwhile, United Nations cease-fire observers in the Golan Heights on Israel's northern border with Syria reported small- arms fire was aimed at their outpost today. No casualties were reported.

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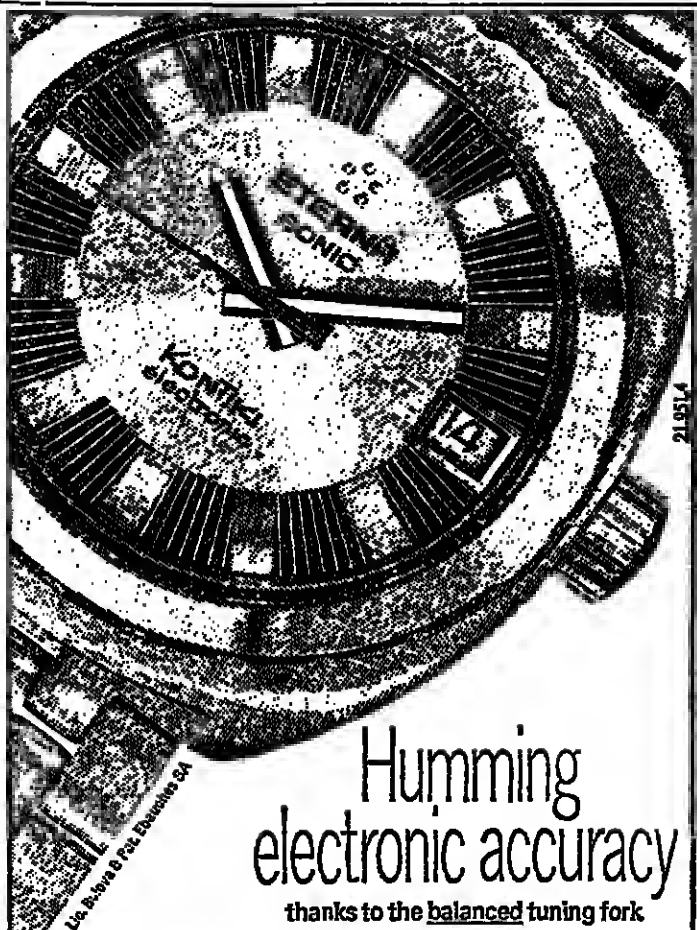


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News Analysis

The Strength of Weakness
In the Vietnam Peace Game

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The North Vietnamese have professed not to believe that the United States is seriously concerned about Saigon's objections to the cease-fire agreement negotiated by Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's representative.

But President Nguyen Van Thieu does, in fact, have a real trump to play. His power is precisely the power of weakness, of South Vietnam's dependence on the United States for the "chance of survival" that President Nixon and two presidents before him pledged repeatedly.

As a former U.S. official who is a veteran of Vietnam policy planning put it, "The American public just doesn't realize the enormous leverage Thieu has, especially in the period just before our elections."

"The U.S. government has an obsessive fear that if we push too hard, the whole thing can collapse on us," he said.

Mr. Thieu, according to this official, "is probably telling the U.S. in private, as he did in 1968 when negotiations were starting, 'If you insist, gentlemen, I will take no responsibility for what happens.'"

"There may be panic, rout, and you will have a Dunkirk situation trying to get your men out," he went on. "That is up to you."

Aid Cutoff Threat
It is evident, as Hanoi keeps pointing out, that the United States could simply threaten to cut off all aid to Mr. Thieu and that he would then be forced to accept the deal Washington has made or expect to be ousted. But it is also evident to U.S. and Saigon officials that such a threat would probably boomerang on the United States by exploding any semblance of a "peace with honor."

If the war were to be ended in chaos and visible disintegration of the South Vietnamese government, it would be hard for the United States to avoid the label of "surrender," which Mr. Nixon has said he will never accept, and even harder to justify having kept the fighting going for so long.

That nightmare has haunted Washington policy officials ever since 1963, when the United States sanctioned the fall of Ngo Dinh Diem. The aftermath of the coup against him was 18 months of revolving-door governments.

The Saigon administration's hold on South Vietnam was so gravely weakened that in less than two years, North Vietnam was within reach of a military victory. It took bombing of the

North and, eventually, half a million soldiers to prevent it.

It is not a situation that Washington would care to confront again. Mr. Thieu knows that, and the knowledge is his secret strength. Now, however, Washington has abandoned long-cherished hopes for defeat of the Communist forces and victory for Saigon. Washington has agreed to settle for a compromise that would convert the war into a political struggle. With luck, that could go on for several years before one side emerged dominant. With a miracle, Saigon might even win.

But Mr. Thieu is a shrewd and extremely cautious man. He consults astrologers, has a string of fortune-tellers and does everything he can to avoid relying on luck.

Essentially, he would prefer even now to keep trying for a military victory and refuse the risk of any compromise. Mr. Kissinger apparently convinced him that the United States simply would not continue to support that policy and that some compromise was inevitable.

The rushed military aid program to South Vietnam before a cease-fire and the effort to improve terms of the agreement with Hanoi are aimed at convincing Mr. Thieu that his chances are better than he seems to think.

That is the carrot that the United States is giving Saigon, because its own rhetoric over a decade makes it fear the danger of using a stick. Mr. Thieu could not resist a determined Washington set on getting out.

The United States, no longer so worried about Communism in Southeast Asia, now that it is improving relations with Moscow and Peking, nonetheless cannot resist Mr. Thieu's warning of collapse if he is pressed too harshly.

That is the minute of power currently linking Washington and Saigon, a dance where strength is musclebound and weakness the defiant menace.

The outcome remains to be seen. Mr. Thieu's major advantage is the war-weariness of his people and the effects that the glimpse of a coming peace must have on their willingness to go on killing and dying. Washington now seems content to let time work on the tough and wily president a little longer.

Without firm American backing, he would almost certainly fall. But without him, the U.S. administration sees no orderly, seemingly way to leave Vietnam. That is the dilemma.



CARRYING ON—A South Vietnamese soldier, wounded in the mouth, writing out orders to call in an air strike on Communist positions along Highway 13 at Chanh Tanh.

Aide Hints at Signal From Hanoi

U.S. Expects Peace Talks Movement Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

ing's meeting with Mr. Thieu, but he added that "certain things will become apparent in a few days" which would answer that question.

In the past, a Kissinger-Thieu meeting has been signaled when Hanoi announced that Mr. Thieu was going to Paris. He had returned to Hanoi from Paris in mid-October after negotiating the nine-point accord with Mr. Kissinger between Oct. 8 and 12.

Meanwhile, the State Department expressed some irritation yesterday over an article in yesterday's edition of The New York Times that quoted an official as saying that the United States had no "long-range" plan to help out the people of Indochina once the war ended.

Charles W. Bray 3d, the department spokesman, said that the official was misinformed. He said that staff-level contingency plans for postwar development go back several years and that, in recent weeks and months, intensive work has been going on.

"The planning has reached the stage where consideration of the problem is going on at very high levels," Mr. Bray said. He said that Secretary of State William P. Rogers has been meeting almost daily with his top aides to explore what can be done.

"We have made it clear that we will be prepared to engage in very substantial programs in Indochina following hostilities," he

said. But Mr. Bray said that some "final decisions" remain to be made, including the magnitude and the type of aid—direct or multilateral.

One official, Roderic L. O'Connor, has been named assistant administrator for special projects in the Agency for International Development and has been told to concentrate on getting the contingency plans ready for use, Mr. Bray said.

A State Department official involved in these matters said that most of the contingency work has been aimed at "what is known," that is, what kind of relief and

reconstruction will be needed in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. He said that it was not known whether North Vietnam would seek American aid, although in the past Hanoi has demanded "reparations."

The administration last year offered to contribute \$7.5 billion to overall postwar Indochina relief, with about \$2.5 billion earmarked for North Vietnam. One official said that those were good "benchmarks." He also predicted that Congress, which has urged an end to the war, would not block appropriation of such funds.

'Slow Disintegration' Feared

Opposition Sources in Saigon Report Communist Contacts

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Agents of the National Liberation Front have initiated several contacts in Saigon with members of the anti-government, non-Communist opposition in recent weeks, apparently in preparation for a cease-fire and the coming political struggle, according to

opposition sources here. The sources, who asked not to be identified because of the dangers of even talking about contacts with the Communists here, said that they feared that the Communist overtures might lead to "slow disintegration" of the nationalist political spectrum here because there has been no corresponding opening to the opposition from the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

"We are living out a drama," said one of the men with knowledge of the contacts, a prominent man well known to foreigners and South Vietnamese here. "They are coming to certain of our people in Saigon and saying, 'We recognize you as men worthy of respect; we must work together.'"

The contacts are preliminary in nature, the sources say. But they add, "In the past, such attempts at contact were usually refused out-of-hand. Now, with the new situation, there is a greater tendency to go along with it."

Intentions Unclear
The intentions of the Communists so far are not clear. What bothered one informed politician about the Communist contacts is that "the opposition is paralyzed, vis-à-vis President Thieu and vis-à-vis the Communists. So any movement like this can only benefit the side that makes the contacts first," he said.

Indeed, Saigon's opposition, so far, has been unable to profit from the new political conditions that have been created by the announcement of a cease-fire agreement. They cannot unite in disagreement with Mr. Thieu this time, but neither can they bring themselves to join in supporting his opposition to the peace pact.

Opposition leaders interviewed during the last two weeks blame both Mr. Thieu and the Americans here for this situation. The leaders say that the president has made no serious attempt to consult them or enable them to participate in the political process, and they say that the Americans, fearing disorder, have not yet given any sign that they are willing to consider backing someone else as an alternative to Mr. Thieu.

The fundamental policy of American support for the Thieu government has not changed and would not be required to under the published terms of the draft cease-fire agreement, which would permit Mr. Thieu to stay on after a cease-fire.

As the broad spectrum of fractionalized opposition movements have seen it, Mr. Thieu represents only a small part of South Vietnamese political life—the extreme

right. Nobody else is permitted to have an active role, and the president, distrustful of democratic processes, has suspended them and ruled largely by decree since the beginning of the North Vietnamese offensive in the spring.

Now that a peace settlement may be near, opposition leaders believe, Mr. Thieu will have to accept whatever the Americans and the North Vietnamese work out. The principal opposition leaders here—the southern Catholics, led by such men as Senate chairman Nguyen Van Huynh, Buddhists led by Sen. Vu Van Man, and inspired by Gen. (Ret.) Duong Van Minh, opposition deputies under lawyer Tran Van Tuyen—have expressed the same fears as Mr. Thieu about certain provisions of the draft accord. These include the nature and power of the proposed three-sided National Council of Reconciliation and Concord as provided for in the draft agreement and a cease-fire that would leave more than 45,000 North Vietnamese troops in place in South Vietnam. These fears have left the opposition largely paralyzed.

They cannot attack Mr. Thieu too strongly because they share his position on the cease-fire. But they continue to oppose his monopoly of political power in the government, which leaves them with no channel to express their opposition or make it effective, and wish he would step down in favor of some kind of collective leadership.

Stand Debated
None of the opposition figures interviewed believes that Mr. Thieu will be as adamant as he says he is in speeches about opposing the draft agreement.

Most of the opposition, including Gen. Minh, has expressed strong reservations about the draft agreement. In particular, opposition leaders fear that, after a cease-fire in place, the Communists will take advantage of further American troop withdrawals to launch new attacks or to carry out a campaign of assassination and terrorism to gradually extend political control.

The result of all this has been that the balance of forces among the non-Communist ranks and between the government and the opposition has not changed so far. Few in the opposition here have a peace settlement will be workable unless it does.

"We must have a liberation of all the forces that have been suppressed and contained by the government before we can have any kind of national reconciliation," Ho Va Minh, an influential supporter of Gen. Minh, said. "We should have collective leadership and show to the other side that we have concord among ourselves before we can hope to work together with them."

Golan Mortar Attack

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The Nahal Golan sector of the occupied Golan Heights came under mortar fire from Syria last night, a military spokesman said today. There were no casualties or damage, the spokesman said, adding that Israeli forces did not return fire.

Vietnam War
Off From Low
9-Day Level81 'Incidents' Listed;
U.S. Jet, 2 Fliers Lost

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The Vietnam war was reported to South Vietnamese and United States military spokesmen have continued at a relative routine level today and slightly below the level for the last 10 days.

An American command spokesman announced that an F-4 tactical fighter-bomber failed to return early today to Taibai base, in Thailand, from a unspecified mission over the North Vietnamese panhandle. He said that the plane's two pilots were listed as missing and that search and rescue operations had been ended. It was the third F-4 reported missing in the last 10 weeks.

Meanwhile, the South Vietnamese announced that during a 24-hour period ending this morning, a total of 81 "enemy-initiated incidents" against South Vietnamese troops and civilians had been reported to his quarters here. Among them were 61 rocket, artillery and mortar firings.

The release did not indicate how many incidents were initiated by Saigon forces. It did so, however, that South Vietnamese airborne elements engaged "the enemy" in several places in the hills west of Quang Tri City.

Central Highlands Battle

The most serious reports of Communist attack came in the Central Highlands at about midnight. There, according to release, "initial reports from the field indicated an estimated 11 enemy killed in the action. South Vietnamese casualties were given as three killed and wounded."

The U.S. command, meanwhile, said American pilots flew more than 80 tactical strikes in North Vietnam and 355 strikes in South Vietnam. Four missions of the planes or less were flown by B-57s over North Vietnam, at 21 such missions were flown over South Vietnam. South Vietnamese pilots were said to have flown 138 missions over South Vietnam.

Yesterday the United States military strength in South Vietnam was reported to have been 32,200 as of Nov. 2, a reduction of 1,500 from the previous week. Troops listed as "other forces," mostly South Koreans, were listed as numbering 38,500.

Cambodia Air Strike

HIGHWAY FOUR, Cambodia Nov. 7 (Reuters).—America fighter-bombers today broke the back of yet another Vietnamese Communist attack on this important highway linking Phnom Penh with the coast.

Air strikes were called during a seven-hour engagement with Viet Cong forces, attacked the front-line village of Moheasid, 35 miles southwest of the Cambodian capital. Thirty Viet Cong bodies were later found near the village, almost all of them killed by the air strikes, according to officers on the spot.

The engagement left ground forces in a stalemate position with the Cambodians unable to move entrenched North Vietnamese and Viet Cong and with the Communists unable to extend their grip on the vital road.

Road Cut Wednesday

Communist forces overran a garrison last Wednesday at the nearby district town of Trapeang Klong and burnt it down, cutting the road for the first time in a year.

In recent months the road has been carrying convoys of imported rice to the capital to meet domestic harvest failure and American military supplies from the port of Kompong Som.

Fighting also continued today on Highway Five, 38 miles from the capital, where Communist forces have cut the road bringing rice from Cambodia's only surplus area in the northwest. Military sources reported today that the last river convoy bringing rice to Phnom Penh from the interior was attacked last week.

Hanoi Denounces
Nixon's Requests
To Revise Treaty

SAIGON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—North Vietnam said today that President Nixon's public requests for changes in the draft peace treaty are "unreasonable and unrealistic."

The Radio Hanoi broadcast monitored in Saigon stopped short of completely rejecting the American request for further discussions of the proposed peace pact.

"Everyone still remembers that in his Nov. 2 campaign speech, Nixon held a series of unreasonable and unrealistic demands for the condition of the signing of a Vietnam peace accord," the radio commentary said.

Mr. Nixon said in that speech that he would never sign a treaty that brought "peace with dishonor." He said several linguistic ambiguities still had to be discussed with the North Vietnamese.

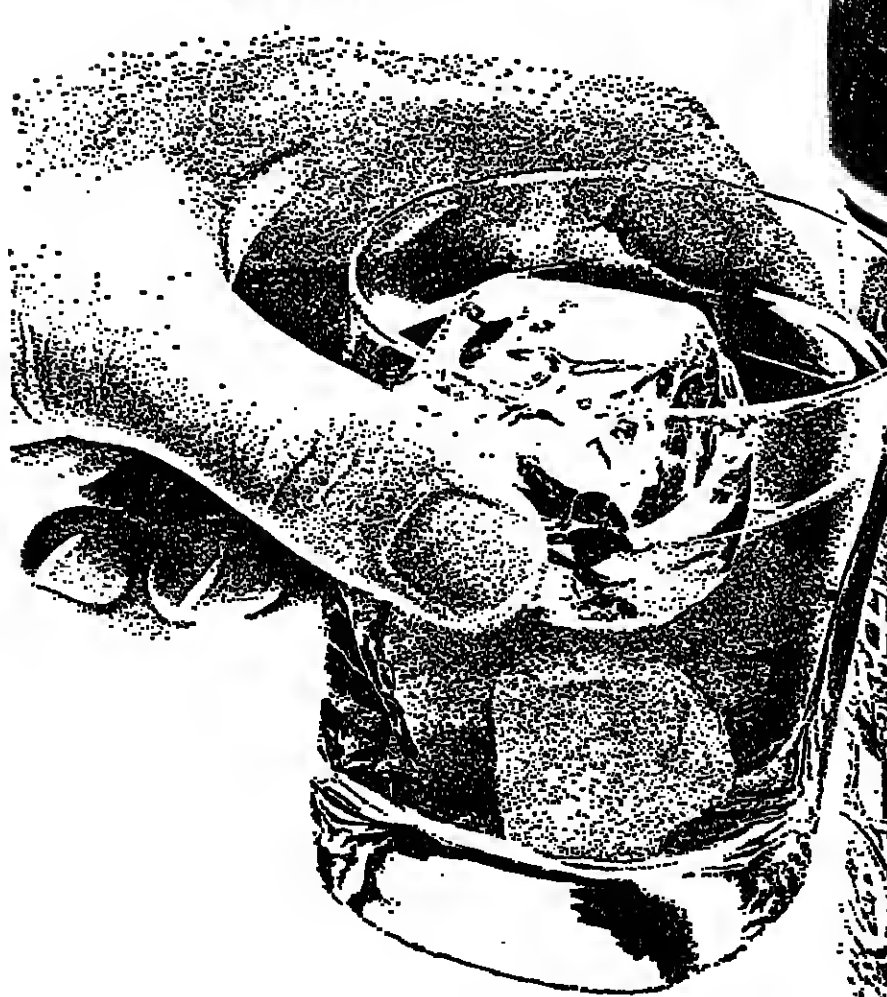
So far as is known, there have been no Washington-Hanoi meetings on the rewriting of one or more sections of the treaty, although Nixon aide Henry Kissinger called for another negotiating session at a news conference Oct. 28.

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Peace Award
Declined by
Kissinger

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Council of Churches of the City of New York offered Henry A. Kissinger one of its Family of Man bronze medals for "excellence in the field of peace," but Mr. Kissinger declined. It was disclosed yesterday.

A spokesman for the organization of Protestant churches confirmed that the selection of President Nixon's national security adviser and chief peace negotiator was made in September.

Brandt Meets Romanian

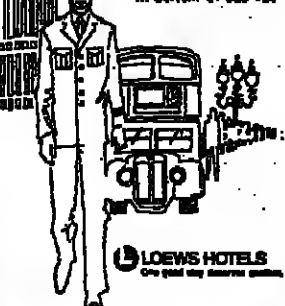
BERLIN, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today met for half an hour with Interior Minister Ion Stanculescu of Romania, a government spokesman said. Relations between the two countries and international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and air piracy were at the center of their talks, he said.

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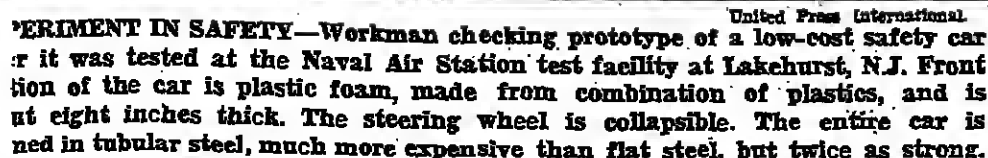
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Leased to Ease Prison Crowding

India Releases 100 Pakistani Women, Infants

Meanwhile, senior Indian and Pakistani Army commanders resumed talks at the Pakistani border post of Wagah today in a further attempt to settle the prolonged dispute over the truce line in Kashmir.

Prince Orsini, who fought in World War I and in the Spanish Civil War on Generalissimo Franco's side as a pilot, had lived for several years in the United States.

French Kidnapper, Jail-Breaker Caught

Fanqueux, 29, was convicted of abducting three-year-old Sophie Duguet while she was walking along a country road in 1969 and holding her four days before collecting a million-franc ransom.

Wounded in Bomb Attack Last Week

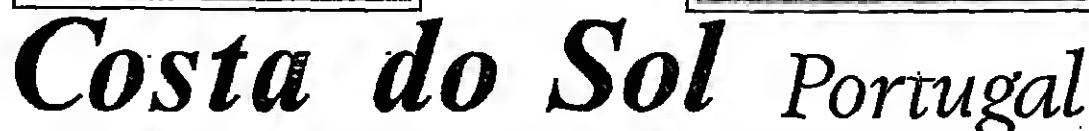
Earlier Death of Envoy

His was the second recent violent death of Frenchmen representing their country in troubled areas abroad. Pierre Susini, 53, France's top diplomat in North Vietnam, died Oct. 20 of burns suffered Oct. 11 when a U.S. bomb "inadvertently" hit the French mission in Hanoi during an air raid.

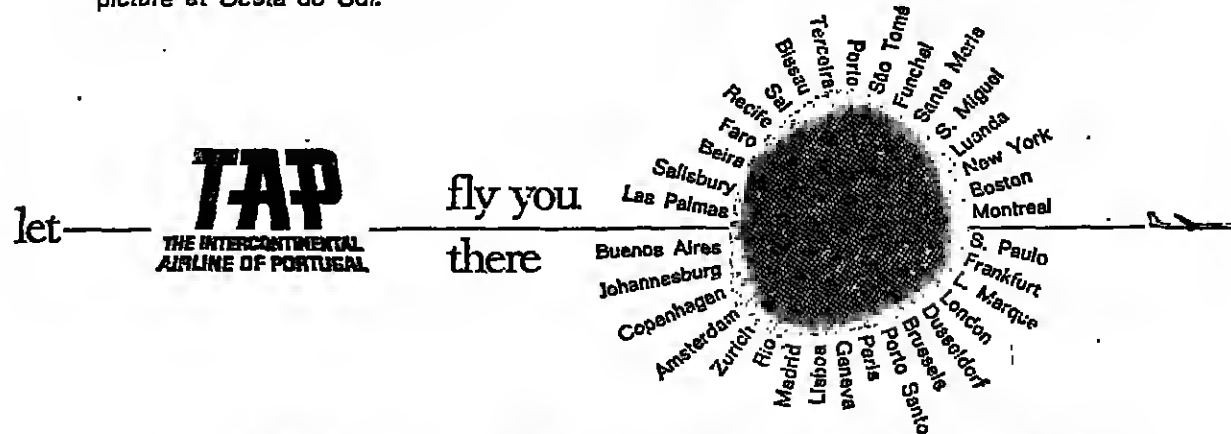
Three Zaragoza University students have been seized by police and allegedly have admitted the attack. The suspects—identified as Alvaro Noguera, 20, Jose Antonio Mellado, 21, and Luis Javier Segarra, 21—face a court-martial and possible death sentences under Spain's anti-terror-

The three reportedly said they were members of a leftist underground group which calls itself the Collective of the Hammer and Sickle. Political sources said they had never heard of an organization with that name.

One of the students was arrested as he was attempting to cross the border into France, police said Saturday. Another youth was shot dead at one of the police roadblocks.



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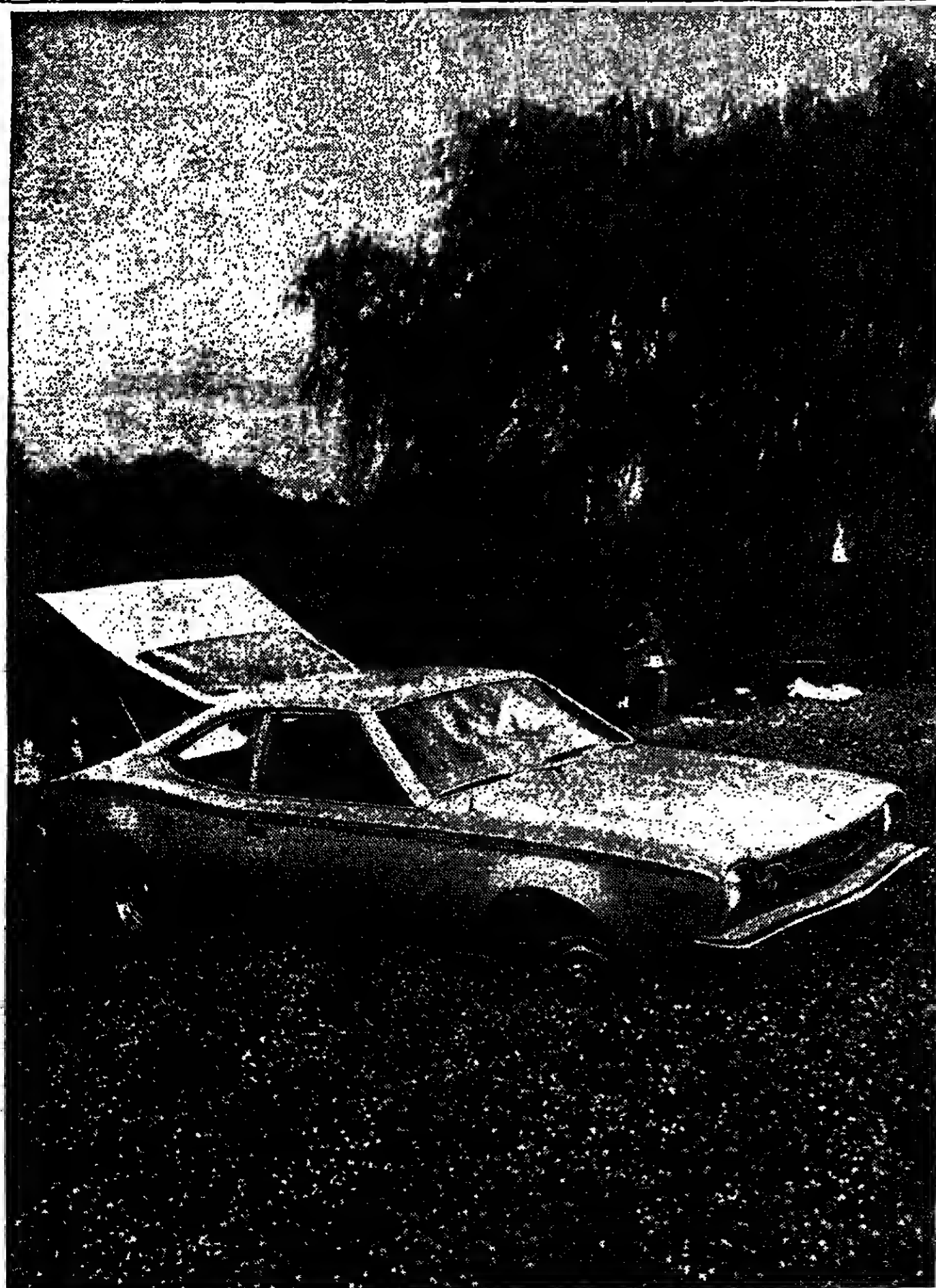


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1973 Hornet

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Early Frost in Britain

Like Mr. Nixon, Prime Minister Heath has been forced into a policy he has long resisted: the imposition of controls over wages, prices, rents and dividends. Galloping inflation, moving at an even faster pace than that which the American President sought to check, a pound that is just as uneasy as was the dollar, has had an impact upon the Conservative government similar to that which moved the Republican administration a year ago.

Historically, the British would seem better able to cope with this system of controls than the Americans. The record of British compliance with elaborate checks on income and expenditure during, and for years after, World War II, was almost unique in the capitalist world. But that was some time ago, the emergency was palpable in the bombs that fell on British soil and the troopships carrying men to the fighting fronts, or returning with cargoes of the wounded. The pressures now are far subtler, far less easy to characterize in starkly simple terms, far more susceptible to pleas of particular unfairness in their application.

Moreover, the forces that have caused the application of controls are precisely those which have to be controlled—that is, the war now is not against some alien enemy, but against domestic wages and prices and those who seek to raise them. To stimulate production, and thus maintain British trade,

requires incentives—and it is just those incentives that must be limited.

In the United States, the complex business of inspiring an expansion of employment through investment while at the same time controlling inflation brought about many anomalies that have been capitalized upon by the opposition during the campaign just ended. In Britain, the political opposition, including the labor unions that are an integral part of it, have more weapons of protest and obstruction at their command than were available to either Democrats or the unions in America, and the British national mood, heated by the debate over the Common Market, makes it less easy to keep controls effective at this time.

What Britain faces now, however, and what America has been confronting for the past year, is common to virtually all the industrialized West—and, for that matter, to Japan. It is the penalty of technological affluence, of the rising aspirations it engenders and of the inevitable limits that must be imposed upon those aspirations, when the limits of economic expansion begin to loom. It constitutes what the Communists are wont to call one of the contradictions of capitalism. But modern capitalism has methods for coping with such a crisis that the older capitalism would have despised. Those methods can be both realistic and humane—if government and people combine to make them work.

The Mideast 'Peace Vacuum'

Progress towards a Vietnam settlement leaves the Mideast conspicuously isolated as the one big problem area where nothing much positive seems to be going on. It's a "peace vacuum," if you will. In earlier days and moods, the United States might have rushed in with a "peace initiative." Fortunately, this seems unlikely now. Not only is the taste of Mr. Nixon's first-term initiative, the late "Rogers Plan," still fresh and bitter but awareness has spread that it was precisely American haste to bring about a settlement which helped produce the 1969-70 crisis—the Egyptian-Israeli military confrontation, overlaid by Soviet-American political confrontation—whose easing took the next two years.

It is worth saying this now if only to make the point that the American presidential contest has not undermined American diplomacy. Competition for Jewish voters has indeed led both parties to make any number of silly and unnecessary statements—statements of a sort to make President Sadat complain of the United States' "insane support" for Israel. But the complaint is not so important as the conclusion Mr. Sadat draws from it. If he concludes that Egypt must seek peace not through Washington but with Tel Aviv—that peace is as much a matter of the relationship between nations as of the disposition of territory—then the campaign hyperbole will have served a useful purpose. If he concludes that the hyperbole represents merely a distasteful interlude before resumption of another American effort to impose a settlement, then the opposite holds. Mr. Sadat's judgment presumably

will also be affected by the word that comes from Washington after the election.

No matter who sends that word, the situation in Egypt may have more promise than is commonly perceived. Moscow had put its men into Egypt to tempt a Soviet-American showdown for reasons of its own; now that Mr. Sadat has ousted the Russian advisers and experts, he is at last—if he so chooses—master of his own policy. The Russian withdrawal unquestionably erodes much of the real fear and the pretext of danger that made Israeli diplomacy so rigid in the past. Mr. Sadat might encourage further Israeli flexibility by moving towards talks on reopening the Suez Canal. Continued delay and indecision play directly into the most hardline Israeli hands. The longer Mr. Sadat waits, the more political pressure he puts himself under at home, and the more his Arab friends cut their own deals with the United States—look at, variously, Yemen, Sudan, Algeria and Saudi Arabia.

Since 1967, Egypt has added to its population a number of people larger than the total population under Israeli control. The economic crisis in Egypt deepens, the social crisis becomes more intractable, the no-war no-peace pose does increasing violence to the nation's real needs. The Institute for Strategic Studies figures Cairo spends a quarter of its GNP—not just its budget but its GNP—on defense. Yet nowhere is there anyone who will say that Egypt's military establishment can either defend the country against Israeli attack or enable it to regain lost territory. Is there anywhere a country more in need of moving along the path to peace?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

To European Union

If the enlarged European Economic Community can keep to targets and timetables fixed by heads of the nine member governments, it may well achieve its aim of transforming itself into a European Union by the end of 1980. Even if some targets are missed, the myriad projects launched by the recent summit conference will make it extremely difficult for any member to stop the clock on European integration.

Assumption of these additional tasks by the Commission and staff in Brussels will progressively extend Community integration. It will also make almost inevitable the expansion of control over these institutions by the European Parliament. France was able to detour a Dutch proposal at Paris for direct election of the Parliament; but the communiqué restated the principle and promised action in the near future.

The astonishingly wide range of decisions and instructions emanating from the summit meeting indicates that members at last have confronted most of the foreseeable implications and complications of integration. France got the commitment it sought

for launching by next April a Community monetary cooperation fund, aimed at maintaining currency exchange rates within narrow limits.

In return, West Germany won French agreement that steps toward economic union must parallel progress toward monetary union. Britain and Italy got a firm commitment for creation of a Community fund for developing depressed regions of member countries. The Community also promised a series of new programs for assisting developing countries; a common "global" policy for the new round of GATT negotiations next year on removal of trade barriers, and common policies on energy, environment and social progress.

"It was clear," Prime Minister Heath told Britain's House of Commons, "that the achievement of enlargement has given a new impetus to the Community's development." If the Europe of the Nine achieves even half of the new goals it set out for itself in Paris, that will prove to be understatement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Secretary Long says that there is no foundation for the Cuban war scare. The prospect for the Navy is so peaceful that the captain of our biggest ship has been ordered to Washington to sit upon a board to prepare a bill to reorganize the personnel of the Navy service. Other big ships are undergoing winter repairs. President McKinley regards the Cuban situation as one that is most pacific.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1922

NEW YORK—Although not all of the returns are in, the election of former Governor Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic standard bearer, as governor of New York State is practically assured. Early returns from up-state precincts and from Greater New York itself give the Democratic candidate a substantial lead over his Republican opponent. This victory can be attributed to local rather than to any outstanding national issues.



Allende After Two Years: A Violent Gulf

By Lewis H. Diuguid

BUENOS AIRES.—President Salvador Allende has directed Chile for two years now on what is proving to be a rough road to elective socialism. So far, the one clear result of this unprecedented experiment is polarization of the electorate.

Chileans brought rare political talents to the challenge of peacefully transforming the essence of their economy. They already had created a democracy based on proven ability to resolve all conflicts by compromise and by the vote.

Allende's unimpeded assumption of power on Nov. 3, 1970, exemplified this Chilean genius. He had narrowly won a three-way popular race for the presidency, gaining 36 percent of the vote. An opposition-dominated congress duly elected this Marxist whose program of sweeping change included dissolution of that congress in favor of a "people's assembly."

Yet today, the art of compromise is intimidated by ferocious pro and anti-government blocs that are taking up ever more intransigent positions.

The 26-day strike of truckers and shopworkers, which ended Monday, was a result of this polarization. Striking opposition forces are violating legal norms to embarrass the government, which they accuse of violating the constitution in takeovers of private property.

Ominous Trend

Neither side had precluded negotiation in this or the many other conflicts that have embittered that last two years, but the trend is ominous. Chileans fear it will lead to violence on a large scale. To what extent is Allende responsible for this trend? Two assassinations, for which no responsible party blames the government, helped to accelerate the polarization. Terrorists of the extreme right gained down the common denominator of the army just before Allende was to be elected by the congress. Then, midway through Allende's first year in office, an extreme leftist gang murdered a cabinet minister of the Christian Democratic government that had preceded Allende.

These deaths had great impact on this society that had remained largely free of the violence common elsewhere. Until then, it was as if the Andes Mountains on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west had chosen to protect the silver of a nation.

Today, shock troops of the left and right guard demonstrating student groups with staves and even chains. The amount of actual violence is still limited, but again the trend is ominous.

The opposition holds Allende culpable for the spread of this organized violence, saying he has failed to move against the Leftist Revolutionary Movement (known as MIR for its Spanish initials) and its sympathetic splinter groups.

Youth Movement

This youth movement grew in the last years of the previous government, appealing to those who feel socialism must result from violent struggle. When Allende's electoral chances looked good, after 20 years as a loser, the MIR halted its assaults on property owners.

But once Allende took office, this rather small band of youths quickly became a most effective group, pushing the government to bend the laws in order to bring land and industry under government ownership.

When farms were seized without the due process provided under the agrarian reform laws, a MIR unit often manned the blockade at the roadside. If the owners resisted, the MIR was bound to show up.

Allende at first tried to win over the MIR, and at times it seemed possible that it would join his Popular Unity coalition. Later he denounced the movement's U.-legal acts and warned of firm measures. But the only clear reaction came from the extreme right, which began to develop its own counter-measures.

Chile's youth seems to have taken a military turn, paradoxical on the road to socialism. Every political group has its bannered, uniformed, marching units—and the MIR, with its red and black flags, achieves the jumbled step. Perhaps because of the MIR's attraction for the activists of Allende's own Socialist party, the president has never carried out his threat of forceful action against the movement. This failure undoubtedly has contributed to the polarization. The argument of Allende's defenders that to have cracked down would have radicalized the legalists of his coalition remains untested.

A Squabbling Coalition

The tendency to form into ever-tighter opposing groups has had conflicting results within Allende's coalition. It has become more monolithic in its Marxism, but the tactical jealousies among the parties of the coalition continue undiminished.

Voter trends show an unmistakable shift of the Chilean electorate to the left over the last 20 years, but it was only with formation of the Popular Unity coalition three years ago that the parties benefiting from that shift could get together.

Allende laid great stress on the inclusion of the traditional, non-Marxist Radical party in that coalition, along with a splinter of the Christian Democrats. However, the right wing of the Radicals never joined the government, and the middle of the party has since moved back into opposition.

The Communist and Marxist Socialist parties are now overwhelmingly the strength of the coalition. But the antagonisms between those two groups remain intense, and the other parties, too, often show more interest in maintaining their identity than in cooperating to achieve the common program with leaders in the government and others close to them make clear that these rivalries have hobbled Allende's administration.

Distribution of government jobs is by a formula that reflects the complexity of a five-party coalition. If the president of the central bank is a Socialist, the vice-president must be a Communist and the Christian left had better hold a key secretariat.

And when one of the parties takes an initiative affecting the bank, it is likely to do so through its main rather than through the normal administrative channels of responsibility.

Those within the government who are discontent with Allende charge that he fails to make the decisions necessary to overcome the inertia of the coalition's "rules by committee," and that the decisions he does announce often are not followed up.

One example of the latter came at the outset of the shopworkers' strike, and probably saved Allende from much grief. He went on the government-commandeered radio network to announce that any foreigner who failed to open his shop would be expelled across the border.

There is a community of shop-owners of diverse nationalities for the most part assimilated, that in the shock of the announcement reacted in a typically Chilean way. Taken from fear of the president's threat and solidarity with the protesting Chilean shopkeepers, they put the shutters of their shops at half-mast, open to government inspectors and the most persistent customers and closed to the rest. Some were arrested, but no one has been expelled.

Bitter Opposition

Probably the Marxists who came into government with Allende would have felt a certain frustration with the restraints of

the bureaucratic system, no matter how effective a decision-maker the president proved to be. But the results at this point have strengthened the hand of those who call for more drastic action and less adherence to Chile's constitutional traditions.

The main reason for the polarization of the electorate may turn out to be the failure to maintain even a limited understanding with the opposition Christian Democratic party.

Since Allende's supporters are a minority in both houses of the congress, he was elected only at the sufferance of the Christian Democrats. The party demanded and received at that time assurances that its middle-level government jobholders would not be purged and that constitutional processes would be honored.

The platform of the third-running Radomiro Tomic, the Christian Democratic candidate, has differed surprisingly little from Allende's.

But the Christian Democrats soon became an ever more intractable opposition. Allende made assurances, just as he did to the MIR, but without success. The Christian Democrats say that Allende failed to live up to the spirit of the guarantees he had accepted on election. The principal allegation involves his manner of nationalizing private property without consulting the congress.

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As long as the victims were the visibly rich and foreigners, opposition was limited. But as smaller plant owners and even trucks operators began to feel threatened, the opposition became more active.

The Christian Democrats, who might have reached an accommodation had Allende's approach been different, are now in a pact with the conservative National party and the Radicals.

Tomic, who tried to keep lines open to Allende, has lost leadership of the party to former president Eduardo Frei, whose opposition to Allende keeps growing.

Uncertain Future

With two years of Allende's six-year term completed, the political prospects of his gaining strength look limited. His own backers often talk of defeat—or an inconclusive standoff—in the congressional elections next March. One hears the argument that even if the opposition returns to power it will be unable to rule, because the workers will remain loyal to Allende.

The economic factor, not treated here, is also complicated. Inflation will far exceed 100 percent this year. But those who have provoked it profess to have achieved the more important long-run advantage of gaining control of most important industry and commerce.

That is what concerns the increasingly militant opposition, and the chances of an intensely violent confrontation have increased sharply.

Allende in his highly powerful presidency must accept a large share of responsibility for this trend, just as he will reap the political rewards if he manages to avoid the confrontation.

The World and the White House

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—It is inevitable that the United States must now give priority in its foreign policy over the next four years to relationships with allied countries—above all Western Europe and Japan. The period 1968-1972 was perhaps devoted to finding a solution to the Vietnam war and this could not be done without the assistance of Russia and China.

Henceforth, however, the very nature of an evolving world requires readjustment of the partnerships between the United States and its principal Atlantic and Pacific friends. America is on the road to a volunteer army that does away with conscription and this will inescapably be reflected in the use of its manpower commitment to NATO.

Likewise, the continued rapid rise of Japan's commercial power and the enlargement of the European Common Market, accompanied by the market's pledge to arrange its own currency basis, make the American trade balance and the position of the dollar urgent international matters.

Leadership Problem Finally there is what Nixon has called the leadership problem in U.S. society itself and the need to revive the American moral fiber, eroded by a combination of problems involving disillusion with the Vietnam conflict. As the old two-bloc world dissolves and the United States reduces its commitments to a level commensurate with its resources, it must provide adequate quality of leadership in all fields to insure this adjustment is applied in a measured way.

With respect to all these matters—military, commercial, diplomatic and monetary—the position of the dollar is crucial. This fact alone imposes on Washington priority attention to Japan, with its mounting wealth, and to the Common Market, with its desire to disengage from economic over-dependence on the United States.

The dollar is still West Europe's transnational currency. American complacency has immense dollar investments on this continent as well as in the major oil-producing centers elsewhere on which Europe depends so heavily.

And the two areas—the United States and Europe—are closely involved in a world market that includes Japan. Each section of this loosely linked economic area is, moreover, ultimately involved in the American security system on which its final independence and safety rely.

Until recently the United States was the world's greatest military power, above all in a nuclear sense, and the second greatest was the U.S. atomic weapons system in Western Europe. Now the former position is challenged and the second overshadowed by Soviet armed strength.

Likewise, the United States was easily the world's greatest economic power and the U.S. economic empire in Europe, established through foreign investments of multilateral concerns based in America, came next.

Today both the expanding Common Market and burgeoning Japan are reducing that ascendancy. Unless American technological, monetary, business and diplomatic talents are refurbished, it may be exceedingly difficult to accomplish intricate readjustments without severe agony.

A historical frontier is about to be crossed in which the new multipolar world is formally recognized and our own role within it is accepted. But even if the famous American profile is now lowered on other continents, it must not vanish over the horizon. This is the principal problem facing the White House as it requires the same kind of conceptual planning that marked successful foreign policy during the past four restless years.

The world at large heaves sigh of relief each time a U.S. president has finally been chosen. There is a feeling that major decisions are being made during the lengthy campaign that others, such as Vietnam, Middle East negotiations, are affected by emotional considerations of American voters.

Consequently momentous developments such as further monetary reform or the start of European security conference were postponed until early 1973. Although several capitals prefer earlier action, everyone agrees that until the question of who shall inhabit the White House is settled, and until the tenant is free to devote all time to pressing problems, the world must hold its breath. The moment has passed. The cycle again over.

But is it not time for America to look to the future, to consider the period of presidential election campaigns? This part was originally conceived when the United States was a minor cultural country avoiding international responsibilities and sending voters to the polls by bar and buggy. It was not conceived for television, jet travel, missile explosions and outer space—as the problems they bring.

Letters

Kashmir Deadlock

My attention has been drawn to the editorial "Kashmir Deadlock" (Herald, Oct. 27).

Your reference that "it is no more good now for Sheikh Mujib of Bangladesh to see President Bhutto's long-stated offer of direct talks" seems to only beg the question, prime minister of Bangladesh said and insisted that Bangladesh had no objection to holding lateral talks with Pakistan on Pakistan had recognized Bangladesh as a sovereign and independent nation. You would certainly agree that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who also happens to be prime minister of Bangladesh, is ill-afforded to meet the press of Pakistan when the latter persistently lays claim on the territory of Bangladesh as an integral part of Pakistan.

It will make sense, as you very rightly pointed out, the view of the acute economic social problems obtaining in part of the world as an effective approach between the two involved would be desirable. It is however an irony of fate that the story to say that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the prime minister of Bangladesh, should meet the president of Pakistan who still claims the territory of Bangladesh as a part of Pakistan—and this you agree is rather an untenable position for any self-respecting nation to accept and least of for Sheikh Mujib, who is taking on the blood of millions of souls.

W. RAHMAN, Bangladesh, Dhaka

Foreign Aid

In one thing various far countries generally agree: Americans, and that is that American foreign aid program is defeating American policy, if not, in any case.

Each has his own idea as to what should be done. Europe are not as strong in cutting foreign aid as many Americans are, but they favor a complete overhaul of the program without a penny of aid to go to enemies of the United States, whether declared, neutral or opportunists. Many Europeans cannot understand why United States rushes in to friendship where it is snubbed, disliked. In this they share bewilderment of many Americans over the fact that the foreign aid of so many billions of dollars since the end of World War II has not only failed to bring friendship but also respect.

ESPERIO TIRITILLI, Roulogne, France

Money Draft

Art Buchwald's piece, "A F to End All Wars" (Herald, Oct. 27) which he suggests drafting fortunes of men who stay home during a war, should read by everyone in the West world. The great humorist finally struck a nerve, but go.

If people have the brains to be born with, which we were have led one to doubt believe this piece will make deep impression.

CONRAD ROTHERBERG, Menorca, Spain

Metal Workers, Civil Servants Strike

Italian Cost-of-Living Index Up by 5 Points

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP).—The cost-of-living scale on which automatic wage increases are based has risen by an unprecedented five points in the last three months, adding \$700 million a year to labor costs in Italy. Meanwhile, Italian metal workers and civil servants went on strike today.

The big boost in scale, announced today, brought the total wage rate increase in 1972 to a record advance of 13 points. That will cost industry \$1.8 billion more in payrolls next year.

The biggest quarterly increase ever recorded before was four points and the highest total point increase in any year had been 10 points in 1968 and 1964.

The cost-of-living scale now stands at 138 points; the scale was at 100 in June, 1956.

The rocketing cost of living and resultant increases in industrial labor costs heightened concern over Italy's serious economic condition.

There were increased fears of a weakening of the lira and inflation. Italy's postwar economic miracle was based largely on this country's adequate supply of inexpensive labor.

But labor costs have been driven sharply upward. Since 1969, they are estimated to have increased about 50 percent. During the same period, strikes and growing absenteeism have cut sharply into production.

The announcement of the increased scale showed that this

trend has not decreased, even as negotiations began for new three-year labor contracts.

The automatic wage increases

British Cancel Minimum Air Fare Price Rule

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The British government's Civil Aviation Authority—CAA—today suspended its minimum price rule for European package tours effective Oct. 15. It said that the control had proved ineffective.

The decision means that tour companies can charge as little as they choose for vacations. Major travel companies have been campaigning for this change for years.

The decision was announced after the widespread adoption by travel companies of part charter arrangements on scheduled airline services.

The CAA warned, however, that its decision "should not be regarded as an invitation to travel organizers to engage in destructive pricing policies."

It warned tour companies with low profit margins because of cut-price competition that it would take account of pricing policies when considering whether the companies' financial resources were sufficient to justify the grant of travel organizers' licenses.

Constantine Sells Part of Estate In Greece to Building Interests

ATHENS, Nov. 7 (NYT).—King Constantine of Greece has sold 390 acres of his family's estate at Tatoi, 16 miles north of Athens, for \$5.2 million, but sources close to the monarch, who lives in exile in Rome, rejected suggestions the sale implied that the king's hopes of returning to Greece had dwindled.

After his abortive bid to topple the ruling military junta in December, 1967, the king and his Danish-born queen, Anne Marie, fled to Rome and now live in a small villa there with their three children.

Since his self-imposed exile, the king is known to have lived on an allowance sent to him by the Athens government. Before that the royal stipend stood at \$566,666 a year, as fixed by parliament in 1962. This covered the full costs of the monarchy—from the salaries of a court of 200 to the upkeep of five royal palaces in Greece.

Sources said the king was now receiving what was left after paying for the expenses of the regency set up by the government and the upkeep of the vacant royal palaces.

Other sources said the reasons for the sale of the land at Tatoi were purely financial, because the royal allowance had not been raised despite sharply rising prices in Italy. They noted that the 390-acre parcel of land sold to a group of Greek building companies was a mere fraction of the 10,000-acre royal property first bought in 1871 by the king's great-grandfather, King George I.

EEC Commission, Norway to Meet

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (Reuters).

Common Market foreign ministers today authorized the EEC Commission to open exploratory talks with Norway on Thursday and Friday to find an alternative to community membership, which was rejected by Norwegian voters in September.

The aim of the talks is for Norway to specify exactly what it would want to see included in a substitute arrangement. The commission then will report to the EEC Council of Ministers and

ask for a formal negotiating mandate.

The actual negotiations are expected to get under way soon afterward since it is important that the accord should come into force by April 1, when the first tariff cuts are applied to industrial trade between the enlarged community and six Western European countries that already have concluded free trade agreements with it.

Any accord with Norway probably would be along similar lines.

China, Algeria Pact

HONG KONG, Nov. 7 (UPI).—China and Algeria yesterday signed a trade protocol agreement for 1973 and documents on economic and technical cooperation, the New China News Agency said.



HOME—Meyer Lansky at Miami airport last night after being arrested by FBI.

Lansky Fails to Find Asylum, Arrested in U.S.

MIAMI, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Federal today arrested Meyer Lansky, the reputed financial underworld's gambler, when he returned to the States from a futile bid for sanctuary, the Bureau of Investigation said.

Lansky was later released on bond. U.S. Magistrate J. Osman ordered Lansky a \$200,000 bond on a federal evasion charge and on a criminal contempt both indictments returned.

The magistrate's recognition bonds of each on indictments re-against Lansky in Las Vegas and New York involving interstate transportation of racketeering.

Lansky was escorted off a Airlines jet from South by Kenneth Whitaker, agent in charge of the FBI office, and several agents.

At Israel late Sunday, five fore authorities there said would deport him if he did not voluntarily.

Lansky's arrest ended a 12,700-creh for asylum. His last ed when Peru joined Is-

Lansky Kills 2 Boys

MIAMI, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Lansky's brothers died and a as seriously ill today after truck by lightning as they for their school bus, the agency Press said.

rael, Switzerland, Argentina and Paraguay in rejecting him.

After passing through customs and immigration, Lansky was questioned for nearly two hours at the FBI building in Miami and booked on charges of income-tax evasion and illegal gambling.

He was then driven to the Federal Building, where he was placed in a detention cell. Arrangement was set later today and bond was expected to be \$200,000, FBI sources said.

Wearing a rumpled blue sport coat with a white shirt open at the collar, the short, gray-haired Lansky smiled and chatted with the federal agents as he walked toward the airport customs and immigration offices.

Lansky's wife, Thelma, remained in Tel Aviv while he began hopping around the world.

He traveled, in turn, to Geneva, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Asuncion and Lima, but authorities refused to admit him and in most places they would not let him leave the plane. After Peruvian authorities rejected his attempt to enter the country, a spokesman for Braniff said Lansky was returning to the United States.

Lansky lived in Miami before he went, as a tourist, to Israel two years ago. Once there, he applied for Israeli citizenship under the law of return, which allows any Jew to become a citizen unless the courts decide he is a threat to security.

The Israeli Supreme Court did so in Lansky's case. The government argued that if Lansky re-

mained in Israel, the country could become a haven for Jewish criminals. Israel has no extradition treaty with the United States.

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or cine-projectors, receptions and press conferences (we have a Press and Public Relations Department in each hotel). We have the best means of accomplishing these needs, plus those for your relaxation, service, cuisine, entertainment and friendliness. Each of our hotels retains the character of its own country... to help you feel at home. There's just one thing that doesn't change: your pleasure in staying there.

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You have more than 124 models of new Fords and other fine cars in Europe for me to choose from? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Is my Hertz Credit Card free? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Is your rent-it-here leave-it-there service available in most locations? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Will Hertz reserve me a car before my flight? ☒ Yes ☐ No

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**ier Profits
orted by
in Banks**

**be Steel Net Off
o in Half Year**

Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The 1 among leading Japa- is firmly upward, re- several banks indicated

try's largest commer- Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank its profit for the six ed Sept. 30 was 13.1 (about \$2.5 million),

ble figures for the "period were not avail- at that time the s two separate com- ai-Ichi and Nippon

71 half year, Dai-Ichi 6.1 billion yen and on Kanryo was 6.5

Kanryo declared a l-annual dividend, the d by the two sepa- prior to their merger last year.

k said its net profit ion yen, up 5.3 per- 3.2 billion yen in the alf year. It declared 3-yen dividend.

Bank reported prof- billion yen, up 7.6 n 11.9 billion yen in g half, and declared 3-yen dividend.

Bank said it had a .2 billion yen, up 3.5 n 13.7 billion yen in period a year earlier. d is an unchanged.

Bank of Japan re- .8 percent profit in- 10.6 billion yen from yen a year earlier, et an unchanged 2.5-

er earnings report, Ld. said profit fell t in the half year, n yen from 4.2 bil- year earlier.

ed slightly to 192.3 from 193.8 billion yen, are a semi-annual .15 yen, down from year earlier.

a in profit was also Maruzen Oil, which t was off 0.4 percent ion yen, down from yen a year earlier.

the half year were 1 yen, up from 12.6 Maruzen set an un- yen dividend.

Split Planned Nov. 7 (Reuters).— Printing said today e a free share issue of this month in the new share for every

it will report after t between 1.45 billion billion for the half Nov. 30, on gross is billion yen. This th after-tax profit on yen and sales of yen in the previous

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM Raises Dividend

General Motors has declared a dividend of \$1.65 a share, payable Dec. 9, to holders of record Nov. 16. The company paid 85 cents each in March, June and September, with a 25-cent special payment in June for a total for the year of \$4.45. In 1971, it paid 85 cents in each quarter for a total of \$3.40 a share.

Pepsico Renuws Bid for Rheingold

Pepsico and Rheingold have settled their litigation and an amended Pepsico tender offer for 1.6 million Rheingold shares at \$22 a share will be mailed to shareholders. The new offer extends the time within which shares may be tendered or withdrawn to 5 p.m. on Nov. 16 instead of Nov. 9. Also, Pepsico will purchase all Rheingold shares in excess of 1.6 million if more than that are tendered. There are 3.2 million Rheingold common shares outstanding.

Siemens Weighs Dividend Increase

Siemens is considering proposing a dividend of 8 marks per share for the year ended Sept. 30, up from 7 DM paid for the preceding year. The electrical company says the 14 percent increase appears possible on the basis of preliminary results show that in addition to a higher payout, the company will be able to make "an appropriate" allocation to reserves. While implying that its profit rose in the last year, Siemens says earnings were not as high as they had been in

relation to sales and "are still below international standards." Worldwide sales rose 15 percent to 15.2 billion DM. The share of foreign business in overall sales dropped to 40 from 42 percent in the previous fiscal year.

P&O Reorganization Urged

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank representing institutional shareholders of Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation, says the P&O board should be drastically reorganized. In a letter to shareholders, the bank said Sir John Sanders, former chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp., should be appointed P&O chairman. The letter argued that there is no advantage for P&O to merge with Bovis Ltd. It said Bovis's rapid profit growth has been by short-term property transactions, mainly home develop-

Steelmakers to Curb Exports

Japan's six largest steel companies have agreed to form a cartel to control exports of seamless steel tubes. The cartel, which encompasses companies accounting for 95 percent of production, will limit seamless pipe exports to goods valued at less than \$340 million in the year ending Aug. 31, a quota set 18.5 percent above actual shipments in the like year-earlier period. The quota will be administered on a global basis, meaning the growth rate for exports to any single country could show a much greater rate of increase than 18.5 percent during the period in which the cartel is in effect.

Economic Analysis

Heath Takes the Nixon Road to Controls

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—It was inevitable that Britain, like the United States, would find it necessary to resort to wage and price controls. The pity is that it took so long, in each case, for the leadership to bite the bullet and impose a wage-price freeze to initiate the controls system.

As far back as the fall of 1969, Arthur F. Burns, then counselor to President Nixon, began to urge an "incomes policy" here when it became all too evident there was no other way to curb excessive union and corporate power.

But it took another 18 months—until Aug. 15, 1971—before Mr. Nixon moved. And it was the shaky state of the dollar that triggered the action.

The situation in Britain has been worse for a longer period of time. Over the past five years, the British retail price index shot up

36 percent. The recent, annual jump has been 8 percent, the highest in Europe. Wages have been skyrocketing at about a 17 percent annual rate.

Privately, American officials thought that Prime Minister Edward Heath should have tried to break the stranglehold of union power last June, co-incident with the float of the pound. Even now, the British government put on a bad show, with too much talk and not enough decisiveness. Thus, many best the freeze deadline with final inflationary grab.

So long as the big unions retain the power to shut a country or an economy down, so long as corporate concentration of production permits prices to be set without regard to supply-demand factors, society must have some power of response, or it will be helpless.

That is what Prime Minister

Heath has come to realize. Like Mr. Nixon and Mr. Burns, he has had to abandon ideology in favor of the only practical answer to oligopoly power.

Permanent Weapon
The next step, which may be a higher philosophical hurdle, is this: Controls will have to become a permanent weapon in government's arsenal of tools for managing the modern industrial economy. At a minimum, the power to control wages and prices will have to exist in stand-by form.

To be sure, controls should not be expected to replace monetary and fiscal policy. But in modern societies, reliance on fiscal-monetary policies without wage-price restraint will only lead to inflation, or high unemployment—or, as was the case in the first years of the Nixon administration, an unacceptable combination of both.

It is the labor leaders who get most upset by the imposition of wage and price controls, which, they fear, work in favor of corporate profits and against labor's share of national income.

This has not been true of the American experience since August, 1971—and there is no reason to think that the rules will be slanted in favor of the business sector in Britain.

Found Declines

LONDON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The pound lost ground in erratic trading today, disappointing government hopes that the wages and prices freeze would start the pound on a steadily upward course.

The closing price was \$2.3510, down 65 of a cent from yesterday's close.

Foreign exchange dealers said their customers apparently were reacting to fears that the trade unions would not go along with the wages freeze and might challenge the government's program.

U.S. Panel Urges 8.5% Ceiling on Funds' Sales Fee

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD), acting under congressional mandate to prevent "excessive" charges for investors, proposed today an 8.5 percent ceiling on mutual fund sales charges.

Within this limit, the size of the sales charges paid by investors would depend largely on whether a fund offered investors any of three sales-related services specified by the NASD, the self-regulatory organization for the over-the-counter securities market.

A fund generally would be permitted to charge the maximum only if it offered all three of these services: Reinvestment of an investor's dividends (without any separate sales charge) upon request within a certain period; sales-charge discounts on large, single purchases of fund shares; and similar discounts to investors who, through prior purchases, have accumulated a specified amount of fund shares.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Nov. 7, 1972	Previous
Belg. fr. (A)...	2.2510	2.2574
Belg. fr. (B)...	44.77-20	44.77-20
Deutsche mark...	4.483-105	44.055-105
Denish krone...	3.5352-25	3.5352-25
Escudo...	6.8224-38	6.8224-38
Fr. fr. (A)...	25.91-55	25.91-55
Fr. fr. (B)...	5.0178-023	5.020-25
Guinea...	5.0178-023	5.033-42
Guinea...	2.2250-10	2.2250-10
Irish pound...	4.23	4.23
Italian...	84.22-46	84.22-46
Japanese...	33.425-75	33.425-75
Schilling...	33.195-21	33.195-21
Sv. krona...	4.7470-75	4.7470-75
Swiss franc...	2.0227-29	2.0227-29
Yen...	361.10	361.10

U.S. Seeks Industrial Free Trade

Calls It Basis for New Talks on Trade Reform

GENEVA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The United States today suggested that preparations for next year's world trade negotiations could begin by considering establishing duty-free trade in industrialized products between developed countries.

William S. Pearce, deputy special representative for trade negotiations, told the assembly of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that this approach seemed to offer a broad scope for discussion when set alongside other proposals for the world trade talks.

He did not outline how this duty-free trade would be established and only said that "we see considerable merit in the suggestion that future work might begin with consideration of the idea of duty-free trade in industrialized products among developed countries."

The spokesman for the European Economic Community, Paul Luyken, said it was too early to implement the U.S. proposal and warned that if such duty-free trade was established there might be a danger of an excess of safeguard clauses being set up to protect various sectors.

Earning Reports

Quaker Oats

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	243.7	196.3
Profits (millions)	11.57	8.61
Per Share	0.58	0.46

* Restated.

NYSE Studies Bigger World Role

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A plan for internationalizing investments was outlined here today by James J. Needham, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange.

During a news conference he announced the formation of an advisory committee on international capital markets which, he said, would work to stimulate the flow of capital.

He said the committee will focus on ways of encouraging investments across national borders and, in particular, ways of supplying the tremendous needs for capital of countries throughout the world, especially in underdeveloped nations.

Mr. Needham also suggested the NYSE extend its trading hours. "The exchange is already a world marketplace," he said, "but possibly an extension of the trading hours on the NYSE would make it easier for investors in both Europe and the

Far East, as well as brokers on the U.S. West Coast, to participate more actively in our market."

[Asked what sort of extension of trading hours he was considering, Mr. Needham said that initially they might be extended by half an hour in both the morning and the afternoon, AP-Dow Jones reported.

[Later he said the hours might be extended by a further half hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon, resulting in trading from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST. Currently the exchange operates from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

[He recalled that while serving as a commissioner of the Securities & Exchange Commission he had suggested that one of the ultimate benefits of increased automation in the securities industry would be markets that might remain open for business 24 hours a day to accommodate time zones around the world.]

U.S. Hits Deals by 2 Oil Cos.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) yesterday accused two of the nation's top 20 oil companies of illegal arrangements with their independent service station dealers.

The FTC charged that lease agreements used by Phillips Petroleum Co., the nation's 10th largest oil company, are anti-competitive and coercive, denying dealers control over their own business operations.

It also charged Standard Oil Co. of Ohio (Sohio), the country's 16th largest oil company, with engaging in unlawful price fixing and coercive practices against its dealers.

A spokesman for Phillips said the company would not comment until it has had a chance to read the complaint. Sohio said it plans to fight the complaint, believing that none of the practices cited by the agency are "improper or illegal under existing laws."

The FTC is asking an end to Phillips leases of less than five years, lease cancellations except for good cause (and the provision of arbitration where a dealer wants it).

The agency is asking Sohio to agree to an end to all forms of resale price fixing, coercion of dealers to carry stamps and participate in promotions, and leases of less than five years.

Mr. Needham noted foreign investors now participate, either as buyer or seller, in more than 15 percent of all transactions on the exchange.

The volume of gross purchases and sales in U.S. securities by foreign investors last year was \$22.5 billion, he said, and is expected to rise to \$30 billion this year.

Concerning the advisory committee, Mr. Needham said John Leslie, chairman of Eadie & Co., will be chairman.

Other members are: Harry B. Anderson, chairman of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith International Ltd.; George W. Ball, senior managing director of Lehman Brothers; I. W. Burnham, chairman of Burnham & Co.; Henry H. Fowler, general partner of Goldman Sachs & Co.; André Meyer, general partner of Lazard Frères & Co.; Leo Model, chairman of Model Roland & Co.; Frank A. Petto, director of Morgan Stanley & Co.; Robert V. Roosa, general partner of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co.; and Nathaniel Samuel, general partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Mr. Needham is in London for the opening of the new stock exchange here. Later this week he will visit Moscow for what he has called exploratory talks on the role the U.S. securities industry could play in developing commercial exchanges between the two countries.

He is to visit Japan next year, and at the press conference today said he would appreciate and accept an invitation to visit China.

Markets Closed
All U.S. securities and commodities markets were closed Tuesday, election day.

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"Special relationship"
Through our own offices and affiliations with other major international banks — we are also a partner in the worldwide Orion banking group — our service reaches round the globe. While at home in Germany, we have a "special relationship" with no less than 800 universal savings banks and their more than 15,000 local branches. Thus we cover every region and are very much in touch with local business. Not forgetting our own headquarters in the Ruhr — the very hub of Germany's industrial wealth. We deal in all currencies. And we work fast. We'll complete the most complex foreign trade deals the same day. And for foreign exchange dealings we are a top address in Germany and internationally with an outstanding team of experts.

The right people
If you're seeking agents, representatives, customers in Germany... the Westdeutsche Landesbank can put you in touch with the right people. If you're looking for inside information on overseas markets or you need sound financial backing for a new enterprise — then we are the right people. Contact us directly, or through your own bankers. In all international money matters, we speak your language.

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**RIP
KIRBY**



By Alan Truscott

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SHOE	HANT	MIGHTY
CENT	FZHO	SIXTAP
ORTHODOXY	SITAHIS	
TROHKA	DISP	LUSTS
GAMON	UNITES	
SAISTY	NORRINE	
CODE	BALANCE	OIOIR
PAIL	TRIADATES	OINII
ALL	ORACLE	TOIR
UNGRANGE	EASTO	
THREAT	ORICIAL	
SKYE	ENVY	LIPPAISE
ELSEN	DEMOMICITAL	
TYHITE	AIRAU	SLOUHS
SIXES	KNOT	WULFS

"THE INDIANS HAVE THEIR SUMMER LATER...AFTER ALL THE TOURISTS ARE GONE."

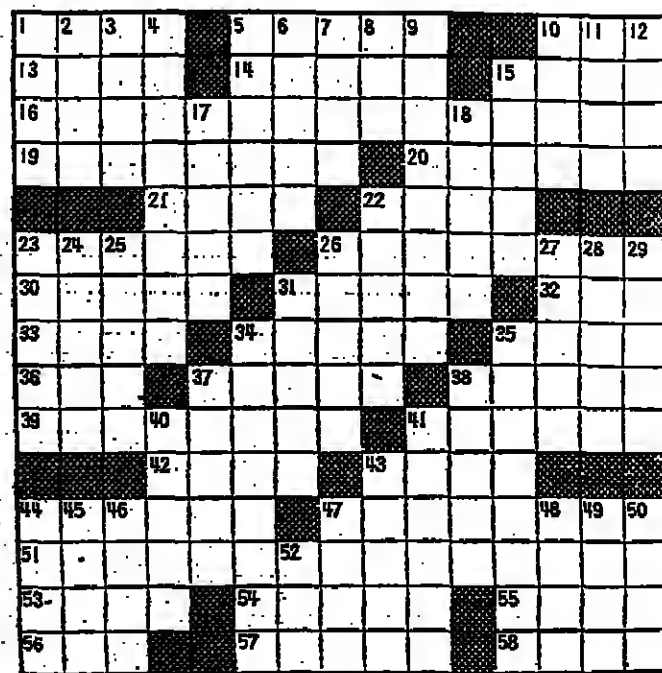
Yesterday's Jambles: FORTY BRAIN MULISH POORLY
 Answer: What people who boo at performers some-
 times are—"BOO-RS"

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

Mr. Lask is a book critic
The New York Times.

By Will W.

ACROSS	43 State: Abbr.	18 Before
Biblical king	44 Fish-market worker	22 Yellow-fever mosquito
less well done	47 Liquidate,	23 Halt the flow of
command to a horse	British style	24 Choice
pend	51 Salad-dressing source	25 More elegant
habitué	52 Yarn ravelings	26 Calibers
neine tributary	53 Turkish decree	27 Burmesa
first squirt of milk	55 Indonesian island	28 statesman
one who signs check	56 Person	29 Musical instrument
shares in	57 Snbdues	29 Chemical compound
prepares to kick off	58 Gate receipts	31 Trade centers
er	DOWN	34 Absent-minded
child	1 Ye _____ dresse	35 Faithful
kinimize	2 September _____	37 Lavs explosives
Women's coat	3 Crucifix	38 Size of gray
erventh Ave.	4 Hellspss	40 Port _____
employs	5 Tossed of suds	41 Makes inaccessible
twas	6 Pays	43 Ammonia
ulep need	7 Rhine tributary	derivative
as undamted	8 Poetic word	44 Town near Caen
ean	9 Showed	45 Gab
phononean	10 Independence	46 Excellent
gows down	10 Camp activity	47 Man
explorer of Leon	11 Son of Jacob:	48 Dolphin genus
angs on	Var.	49 State: Abbr.
man with a snap-	12 Carrie Nation's	50 _____ est percept
insects	15 Musical group	52 Former U. S.
	17 Miss Castie	agency



Patriots Bow, 24-17

FL Colts Break
Loss Streak at 4

DOR, MASS., Nov. 7 (UPI)—The Patriots recovered a fumble and returned a kickoff to set up a pair of touchdowns last night as the Baltimore Colts snapped a four-game losing streak with a 24-17 victory over the New England Patriots in a National Football League game.

The Colts led, 10-3, when they punted the ball on the first series of plays in the second half, but Carl Garrett fumbled on the return and Lard recovered the ball at the New England 28-yard line.

Don Nottingham drove to the 23 on the next play and quarterback Marty Domres fired a scoring strike into the end zone to tie and Tom Mitchell for a 17-3 advantage at 3:36 of the third quarter.

The Patriots came back for a 55-yard scoring drive on the next series. Jim Plunkett capped the 11-play march with a 3-yard touchdown run, but Lard returned the ensuing kickoff to the New England 26.

Holding Penalty

A holding penalty against Baltimore put the ball on the New England 41, but the Colts took only five plays to score, with Norm Bullock driving over from the 1-yard line for the touchdown.

Garrett closed out New England's scoring on a 1-yard run with 4:54 left in the final period. The Patriots recovered an on-side kick but Jerry Logan intercepted a Plunkett pass to end the threat.

NBA Result

Monday's Game
New York 111, Philadelphia 94, 3rd quarter 31-23, 4th 28-21. Knicks gain a virtual tie with the Nets for first place in Atlantic Division, trailing by percentage points, 30.0 to 34.5.

ABA Scoring

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L Standings

NFL Conference	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PA
American Division	7	1	0	.875	100	111
National Division	6	2	0	.750	104	125
Central Division	5	3	0	.625	107	104
Eastern Division	4	4	1	.500	102	102
Western Division	3	5	2	.375	98	177

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